United Nations A/67/571–S/2012/811

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
15 November 2012
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 105
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Sixty-seventh year

Identical letters dated 6 November 2012 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have to honour to bring to your attention the following:

In the past few days, blind terrorism, Al-Qaeda-affiliated organizations and other armed criminals have struck in many parts of Syria, killing and wounding hundreds of innocent Syrian civilians, including children and women. Since the crisis began in Syria, several permanent and non-permanent members of the Security Council have presented a misleading picture of the forces that have contributed to the decline of Syria into violence, murder and destruction, with a view to realizing their personal agendas and destroying the Syrian nation and people.

The terrorist acts that are undertaken by the armed groups which are supported by the parties referred to above, in addition to overt connivance with, and the infamous funding and open armament of the terrorists, including with Stinger missiles, expose the truth about what is taking place in Syria and the parties who are behind the terrorism in the country. States including, in particular, France, Turkey and Qatar, as well as Libya, which has become an incubator for terrorists, have taken public stands in which they embrace and encourage the actions of the terrorist groups in a manner that conflicts with Security Council resolutions pertaining to counter-terrorism. Furthermore, they manipulate the media in order to mobilize world public opinion against Syria.

The series of terrorist bombings that has recently taken place in Syrian cities includes the bombing that took place in the Mazzah 86 area of Damascus on 5 November 2012 and caused the death and injury of scores of innocent civilians; the blowing up of a civilian bus in the Yarmouk Palestinian refugee camp that killed five civilians, including women and children; and a mortar attack on the same camp by the terrorist groups that caused yet more casualties. Certain media organizations exposed just one of the scores of terrorist crimes that have been committed by the

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so-called opposition in the city of Salqin after video clips had been circulated that showed those terrorists killing numerous defenceless Syrian Arab army soldiers and innocent civilians after mercilessly torturing and then firing on them. In other Syrian cities there have been scores of terrorist incidents that have been officially reported to the Security Council, which have met with no objective response from the Counter-Terrorism Committee. Currently, certain terrorist gangs are besieging and starving numerous civilians, driving them to the brink of disaster and denying them any humanitarian assistance. The International Committee of the Red Cross and the Syrian Red Crescent have been trying to reach the cities of Harim and Salqin for nearly two months, without any reaction from the self-styled sponsors of human rights and upholders of international law and international humanitarian law.

In accordance with international law, States, including Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Libya, Turkey, Great Britain, France and the United States of America, which supply the terrorist groups with money and arms, are complicit in the crimes that are committed in Syria, while certain States that falsely claim to fight terrorism continue to defend those crimes and, as the United States of America, Germany and Great Britain did recently, make it impossible for the Security Council to take the smallest measure to condemn them.

The Syrian Arab Republic, while it reiterates its appeal to the Security Council to assume its responsibility to condemn international terrorism and oblige the States concerned to stop funding, arming and harbouring the terrorist groups, cautions against the consequences of the continuation of those practices, which not only constitute a flagrant violation of counter-terrorism-related Security Council resolutions and the relevant provisions of international law, but also threaten security and peace in the region and the world. Rather than supporting and defending terrorism, those States should encourage the Syrian opposition parties to engage in national dialogue, in order to resolve the crisis in Syria by means of negotiations between the Syrians themselves, under Syrian leadership.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 105, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Bashar **Ja'afari**
Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic
to the United Nations

United Nations A/67/572

General Assembly

Distr.: General
15 November 2012

Original: English

Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 110 (b)
Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections: election of thirty members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law

Letter dated 7 November 2012 from the Permanent Representative of the Czech Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

I have the honour to inform you that, according to the agreement on alternate membership within the Group of Eastern European States of September 2009, the Czech Republic is relinquishing its seat on the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law as of 7 July 2013 in order for the Republic of Belarus to take office on the first day of the forty-sixth session of the Commission, which is to start on 8 July 2013.

I should be grateful if the present letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 110 (b).

(*Signed*) Edita **Hrdá**
Ambassador

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United Nations A/67/573

General Assembly

Distr.: General
15 November 2012

Original: English

Sixty-seventh session
Agenda items 130, 135, 137 and 146

Programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013

Human resources management

United Nations common system

Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations

Administrative and financial implications of the decisions and recommendations contained in the report of the International Civil Service Commission for the year 2012

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

I. Introduction

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the statement submitted by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/67/3), in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, on the administrative and financial implications of the decisions and recommendations contained in the report of the International Civil Service Commission for 2012 (A/67/30). During its consideration of the report, the Advisory Committee met with representatives of the Secretary-General and of the Commission, who provided additional information and clarification.

II. Conditions of service applicable to both categories of staff: education grant

2. Paragraphs 2 to 4 of the statement of the Secretary-General indicate that following a review of the level of the education grant, the International Civil Service Commission decided to recommend to the General Assembly that:

(a) For Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the

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United States of America and the United States dollar area outside the United States, the maximum admissible expenses and the maximum education grant be adjusted as reflected in table 1 of annex III to the report of the Commission;

(b) For Ireland, Japan and Sweden, the maximum admissible expenses and the maximum education grant remain at current levels as shown in table 1 of annex III to the report of the Commission;

(c) For Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States and the United States dollar area outside the United States, the normal flat rates for boarding, taken into account within the maximum admissible educational expenses, and the additional amount for reimbursement of boarding costs over and above the maximum grant payable to staff members serving at designated duty stations be revised as shown in table 2 of annex III to the report of the Commission;

(d) For Switzerland, the normal flat rate for boarding and additional flat rate for designated duty stations be maintained at the current level as shown in annex III to the report of the Commission;

(e) The special measures for China, Hungary, Indonesia and the Russian Federation, as well as for the eight specific schools in France (namely, American School of Paris, British School of Paris, International School of Paris, American University of Paris, Marymount International School of Paris, European Management School of Lyon, École Active Bilingue Victor Hugo and École Active Bilingue Jeanine Manuel), be maintained;

(f) The special measures for Romania be discontinued;

(g) Special measures be introduced in Thailand and for the American Cooperative School in Tunis, and the American International School of Johannesburg, South Africa;

(h) All above-mentioned adjustments and measures be applicable as from the school year in progress on 1 January 2013.

3. The Secretary-General states that the financial implications arising from the review of the education grant levels amount to $1.9 million per annum for the United Nations system organizations. The financial implications of the decision of the International Civil Service Commission for the programme budget of the United Nations for the biennium 2012-2013 have been estimated at $219,400. The financial implications of the Commission's decision for peacekeeping operations have been estimated at $78,800 for the financial period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013 and at $157,600 for the financial period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 (see A/C.5/67/3, paras. 5-7). **The Advisory Committee has no objection to the Secretary-General's approach.**

III. Conditions of service of staff in the Professional and higher categories

Base/floor salary scale

4. The statement of the Secretary-General explains that despite the comparator civil service's pay freeze in effect for 2011 and 2012, tax-related changes in the

federal and Maryland tax schedules in 2012 resulted in an increase of 0.12 per cent, in net terms, in the reference comparator pay level as compared with the 2011 level. Therefore, an upward adjustment of 0.12 per cent in the common salary scale for staff in the Professional and higher categories is being recommended by the International Civil Service Commission with effect from 1 January 2013. The increase in the base/floor salary scale would be implemented by increasing base salaries by 0.12 per cent through the standard method of consolidating 0.12 per cent of the post adjustment into the base/floor salary scale on a no-loss/no-gain basis (see A/C.5/67/3, para. 9).

5. According to the Secretary-General, the annual financial implications arising from the recommendation of the International Civil Service Commission for the United Nations and other participating organizations of the common system would amount to approximately $60,000. The Advisory Committee notes that there are no financial implications for duty stations with a low post adjustment that would otherwise fall below the level of the new base/floor and might not be able to absorb a base salary increase, and that the amount of $60,000 is in respect of the scale of separation payments (see A/C.5/67/3, para. 10). Paragraphs 12 and 13 of the statement provide that the related financial implications for the programme budget of the United Nations for the biennium 2012-2013 have been estimated at $7,700, while the financial implications for peacekeeping operations have been estimated at $7,200 for the financial period 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013 and at $14,400 for the financial period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 (see A/C.5/67/3, paras. 12-13). **The Advisory Committee has no objection to the Secretary-General's approach.**

Overview of mobility policies within organizations of the United Nations common system

6. According to paragraph 169 of its report (A/67/30), with respect to mobility policies within organizations of the United Nations common system, the International Civil Service Commission decided to:

(a) Take note of the information provided by its secretariat on mobility policies and practices in the organizations of the United Nations common system as presented in annex VIII;

(b) Underscore that staff mobility, mandatory and/or voluntary, is an integral element of an effective international civil service;

(c) Urge organizations of the common system to develop a formal mobility policy, through consultations with their staff and governing bodies where applicable, and communicate it to all staff in order to facilitate the execution of the organizations' mandates and support the career aspirations of staff;

(d) Encourage organizations to include in their mobility policy a framework for managing all aspects of staff mobility in accordance with the functional needs of the organization and the principles of fairness, equity, consistency and adequacy of the support given to staff. Mobility requirements should be balanced between the needs of the organization and the career aspirations of the staff and at the same time take into consideration any exceptional special needs of staff and their families;

(e) Highlight the importance of linking staff mobility to career development plans, strategic workforce planning and succession planning;

(f) Provide a definition for the terms related to mobility as set out in annex IX and use a set of indicators to measure and describe the status of mobility in the organizations of the United Nations common system in order to facilitate communication and to aid data collection for future studies;

(g) Urge organizations to make informed decisions on the required level of geographical mobility based on a cost analysis of proposed staff mobility programmes and the identification and assessment of the expected ben fits of such programmes;

(h) Request its secretariat to: continue its work on mobility; prepare a comparative study of best practices in the United Nations common system and in other similar organizations; develop a list of the barriers to mobility; and conduct a review of the status of inter-agency mobility among United Nations common system organizations and report on its findings at its seventy-seventh session.

The Committee encourages the Secretary-General to take these decisions into account as he continues to work on the mobility framework (see A/67/324/Add.1 and A/67/545).

Evolution of the United Nations/United States net remuneration margin

7. In paragraph 121 of its report (A/67/30), the International Civil Service Commission noted that a post adjustment multiplier of 68.0 would become due in New York on 1 August 2012, in accordance with the approved methodology. It decided to defer the promulgation of the revised New York post adjustment multiplier in view of the financial situation of the United Nations as described by the Secretary-General, and also decided that, unless the General Assembly acted otherwise, the multiplier would be promulgated on 1 January 2013 with a retroactive effect as of 1 August 2012. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that paragraph 121 (c) of the Commission report reflects a decision taken by the Commission, rather than a recommendation to the General Assembly, in accordance with the authority granted to the Commission under article 11 (c) of its statute.

8. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that the projected requirement for recosting in relation to post adjustment in New York for the 2012-2013 biennium was $32 million, which was deferred. It was based on the projection of 67.1 (average) for 2012 and 70.1 (average) for 2013. If the New York post multiplier of 68.0 is implemented in August 2012, the post adjustment multiplier averages for New York will be 66.5 for 2012 and 68.8 for 2013 (with consolidation of points), reflecting the International Civil Service Commission's projection of 70.2 effective August 2013. Under that scenario, the estimated savings related to post adjustments in New York for the biennium would be $2.3 million, as compared to the deferred amount of $32 million.

9. Upon enquiry as to the financial situation of the United Nations as described by the Secretary-General, the Advisory Committee was informed that as at September 2012, there was no financial crisis in the United Nations in terms of a current cash deficit, and therefore the United Nations Secretariat did not consult the intergovernmental bodies.

10. The Advisory Committee was informed, upon enquiry, that the Secretary-General supports the statement made by the Co-Chair of the Human Resources Network of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, as

reflected in paragraph 9 of the report of the International Civil Service Commission. Paragraph 9 states that:

> Representatives of the Human Resources Network of CEB stressed that organizations of the United Nations common system fully recognized and appreciated the severity of the present economic situation, which was affecting Member States, organizations and staff alike, in both professional and personal contexts. In this regard, they outlined specific austerity measures that various organizations had taken and continued to take in order to manage with limited resources, to cut costs and to streamline organizational activities. The Network also pointed out that at the same time that Member States were demanding that organizations be transformational and deliver on results, the Commission had in fact been taking conservative and pragmatic decisions in adjusting allowances and benefits. While they recognized the need to respond to the financial pressures being experienced by Member States, they strongly believed that the technical soundness and integrity of the methodology developed by the Commission for calculating and adjusting salaries of United Nations system staff must be respected, adding that the reactive introduction of ad hoc solutions could result in long-term consequences that would jeopardize the competitiveness of the United Nations and the operational effectiveness of its organizations and their ability to deliver on their mandates.

11. Upon enquiry as to the total cost of the projected pay increase across all organizations of the common system in 2012 and 2013, the Advisory Committee was informed that, assuming the post adjustment multiplier of 68.0 for New York remains constant from August 2012 to December 2013, the total projected pay increase (in both salaries and pension contributions) from August 2012 to December 2013 would amount to $31.6 million for the entire United Nations common system of 32,091 staff members, of which $15.2 million would be for the Secretariat (comprising 11,308 staff members) and $16.4 million for all other organizations of the United Nations common system (comprising 20,783 staff members).

IV. Conditions of service in the field: danger pay

12. According to the Secretary-General, following its decision to discontinue hazard pay and introduce danger pay at its seventy-third session in July 2011, the International Civil Service Commission had introduced as an interim measure the establishment of the level of danger pay at the rate of 25 per cent of the net midpoint of the applicable local General Service salary scale, with adjustments to be made as the salary scales were revised, that is, to maintain the same amount and adjustment procedures as for the earlier hazard pay (see also paras. 14-18 below). Considering the higher level of danger pay ($1,600 per month) for international staff compared to that of hazard pay ($1,365 per month), the Commission decided to increase the level of danger pay for locally recruited staff from the current rate of 25 per cent to 30 per cent of the applicable 2012 General Service salary scales, and to subsequently delink danger pay from the applicable General Service salary scales and reviewing the then fixed rates every three years at the same time as the rates for international staff are reviewed (see A/C.5/67/3, paras. 14-16).

13. The Secretary-General indicated in his statement that the financial impact of the decision of the International Civil Service Commission has been estimated by

the Commission at $9.9 million per annum system-wide, assuming that the number of local staff receiving danger pay remains the same. The financial implications of the decision for the programme budget of the United Nations for the biennium 2012-2013 have been estimated at $2.1 million. The financial implications of the decision for the budgets of peacekeeping operations for the period 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013 and for the period 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 have been estimated at $2.3 million and $4.7 million, respectively (see A/C.5/67/3, paras. 16-18). **The Advisory Committee has no objection to the Secretary-General's approach.**

V. Estimated annual financial implications of the replacement of hazard pay with danger pay

14. The Advisory Committee recalls that in its report A/66/7/Add.26, it requested that at the time of its consideration of this matter, the Secretary-General provide information to the General Assembly, including on the following elements: (a) the total expenditures for hazard pay in 2011; (b) the estimated total annual requirements for danger pay; (c) the number and category of staff having received hazard pay and the total amount of hazard pay paid by duty station during the month of March 2012; (d) the number and category of staff having received danger pay and the total amount of danger pay paid by duty station during the month of April 2012; (e) the estimated number of staff by category and duty station eligible for a four-week rest and recuperation cycle under the current rest and recuperation frameworks; and (f) the estimated number of staff by category and duty station eligible for a six-week rest and recuperation cycle under the current rest and recuperation frameworks. The Committee further considered that a full explanation should be provided to the General Assembly on the underlying causes for divergence between the anticipated and actual number of danger pay duty stations, as well as information on the application of the aforementioned criteria approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 66/235.

15. Section V of the statement of the Secretary-General responds to the requests of the Advisory Committee. With respect to the total expenditures for hazard pay in 2011, paragraph 20 of the statement indicates that the total expenditure related to hazard pay for 2011 reported by the organizations that responded (the United Nations, United Nations Development Programme, International Civil Aviation Organization, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, United Nations Office for Project Services, World Food Programme and World Health Organization) was $111,295,523, while expenditure in respect of hazard pay during 2011 for the United Nations amounted to $82,844,100, equivalent to average monthly expenditures during 2011 of $6,903,700.

16. According to the Secretary-General, the estimated total annual requirements for danger pay amount to $74,230,900, which is $8,613,200 lower than the expenditure in respect to hazard pay during 2011. It is also stated that the estimate is based on limited empirical data, given that danger pay has only been in effect since 1 April 2012, and that historical or prevailing security situations cannot necessarily be used as a proxy for future circumstances (see A/C.5/67/3, paras. 29-30). Upon enquiry as to the difference between the projected annual savings of $15.9 million in 2011 and the current estimate of $8,613,200, the Advisory Committee was informed

that the projection of $15.9 million was calculated in June 2011 based on the assumption that the number of countries/duty stations eligible for danger pay would be significantly reduced from those eligible for hazard pay — 7 as opposed to 17 — and that the number of staff eligible for danger pay could be 30 per cent to 40 per cent lower than the number receiving hazard pay. The Committee was additionally informed that the International Civil Service Commission subsequently promulgated the danger pay locations effective 1 April 2012, which included locations in 12 countries, based on an assessment of the security situations and recommendation by the Department of Safety and Security. It was also explained that other variables such as the size of a country in terms of number of duty stations, size of duty station in terms of number of staff present, and period of eligibility for danger pay which is reviewed every three months, have a significant impact on costs. It was further stated that security situations fluctuate, and new conflicts and dangerous situations had emerged in the recent period, such as in the Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen and South Sudan following statehood in July 2011.

17. Annex II to the statement of the Secretary-General sets out the number of international and national staff in receipt of hazard pay, and the total amount of hazard pay paid by duty station, as at 31 March 2012. It also details the number of international and national staff in receipt of danger pay, and the total amount of danger pay paid by duty station, as at 31 April 2012.

18. Annex IV of the statement of the Secretary-General provides information on the number of international staff in field mission duty stations with a four-week rest and recuperation cycle, which amounts to 303 staff members. Annex V to the statement of the Secretary-General presents information on the number of international staff in field mission duty stations with a six-week rest and recuperation cycle, totalling 2,273 staff members.

VI. Conclusion

19. The Secretary-General has summarized, in paragraph 33 of his statement, the financial implications arising from the decisions and recommendations of the International Civil Service Commission. Additional net requirements for the programme budget of the United Nations for the biennium 2012-2013 are estimated at $2,340,300, and for the proposed programme budget of the biennium 2014-2015 at $4,680,600. Additional net requirements for the budgets of peacekeeping operations for the financial periods 2012/13 and 2013/14 are estimated at $2,423,400 and $4,846,700, respectively. Should the General Assembly approve the decisions and recommendations of the Commission, requirements for the biennium 2012-2013 for the United Nations will be addressed in the context of the performance report for that biennium, and requirements for the biennium 2014-2015 will be considered in the context of the proposed programme budget for that biennium. Requirements for the budgets for peacekeeping operations will be reported in the related performance reports for the financial period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013, and will be taken into account in the context of the proposed budgets for the financial period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014. **As indicated above in paragraphs 3, 5 and 13, the Advisory Committee has no objection to the Secretary-General's approach.**

United Nations A/67/574–S/2012/845

General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 125
International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

Security Council
Sixty-seventh year

Identical letters dated 14 November 2012 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit to you the attached letter dated 29 October 2012 from Judge Theodor Meron, President of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

In his letter, Judge Meron requests the extension of the term of office of 13 permanent judges of the Trial and Appeals Chambers and 8 ad litem judges of the Trial Chamber of the Tribunal until the dates set out therein or until the completion of the cases to which they are or will be assigned, if sooner.

I recall that, pursuant to Security Council resolution 1931 (2010) and General Assembly decision 64/416 C, the current term of office of the judges of the Appeals Chamber is set to expire on 31 December 2012. Similarly, according to Security Council resolution 1993 (2011) and General Assembly decision 65/413 B, the term of office of the judges of the Trial Chamber expires on 31 December 2012. However, it is evident from the updated trial and appeals schedules that the cases to which these judges are or will be assigned will not be completed by the end of this year. Therefore, it is necessary to extend the term of office of the judges beyond 31 December 2012.

It falls to the General Assembly and the Security Council to consider and decide on this request. Accordingly, I should be grateful if you would bring the letter from Judge Meron to the attention of the members of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

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Annex

Letter dated 29 October 2012 from the President of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour of referring to Security Council resolution 1931 (2010) of 29 June 2010, in which the Security Council extended the terms of office of the judges of the Appeals Chamber until 31 December 2012 or until the completion of the cases to which they are assigned or until the completion of their term as members of the Appeals Chamber, if sooner. I also have the honour of referring to Security Council resolution 1993 (2011) of 29 June 2011, in which the Security Council (1) extended the terms of office of the permanent judges of the Trial Chambers until 31 December 2012 or until the completion of the cases to which they are assigned, if sooner; and (2) extended the terms of office of the ad litem judges of the Trial Chambers until 31 December 2012 or until the completion of the cases to which they are assigned, if sooner.

By this present letter, I wish to submit updated trial and appeal schedules[a] and to bring to your attention the necessity of extending the terms of office of the Tribunal's permanent judges and of certain ad litem judges.

By reference to the attached trial and appeal schedules, the following extensions are sought:

Permanent judges

An extension until 31 December 2014 or until the completion of the trials to which they are or will be assigned, if sooner, is sought for the following judges:

Judge Flügge (Germany)
Judge Orie (Netherlands)
Judge Kwon (Republic of Korea)
Judge Moloto (South Africa)
Judge Hall (Bahamas)
Judge Morrison (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
Judge Delvoie (Belgium)

An extension until 31 December 2014 or until the completion of the trials and/or appeals to which they are or will be assigned, if sooner, is sought for the following judges:

Judge Meron (United States of America)
Judge Agius (Malta)
Judge Robinson (Jamaica)
Judge Pocar (Italy)
Judge Liu (China)
Judge Antonetti (France)

[a] The attached trial and appeal schedules were updated in October 2012 to reflect the current forecasts with respect to the completion of the Tribunal's work.

Ad litem judges

An extension until 31 December 2013 or until the completion of the trial to which he is currently assigned, if sooner, is sought for the following ad litem judge:

Judge Harhoff (Denmark)

An extension until 1 June 2013 or until the completion of the trial to which they are currently assigned, if sooner, is sought for the following ad litem judges:

Judge Prandler (Hungary)
Judge Trechsel (Switzerland)
Judge Picard (France)
Judge Gwaunza (Zimbabwe)

An extension until 31 December 2014 or until the completion of the trials to which they are currently assigned, if sooner, is sought for the following ad litem judges:

Judge Mindua (Democratic Republic of the Congo)
Judge Lattanzi (Italy)
Judge Baird (Trinidad and Tobago)

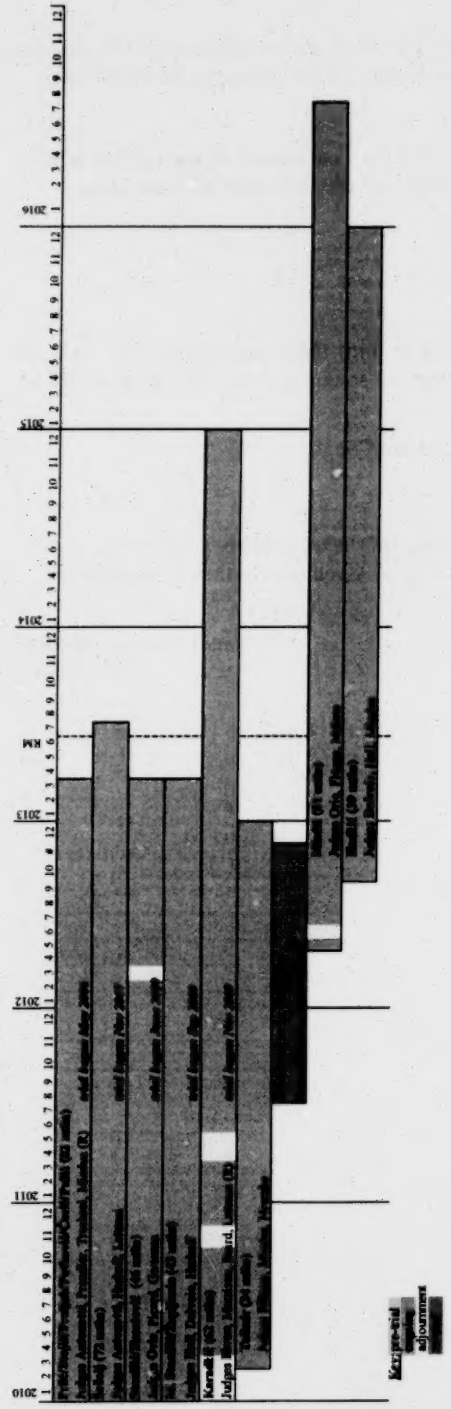
I would be grateful if you would bring this letter and its attachments to the attention of the Security Council and the General Assembly for their consideration.

(*Signed*) Theodor **Meron**
President

Enclosure I

Trial schedule of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

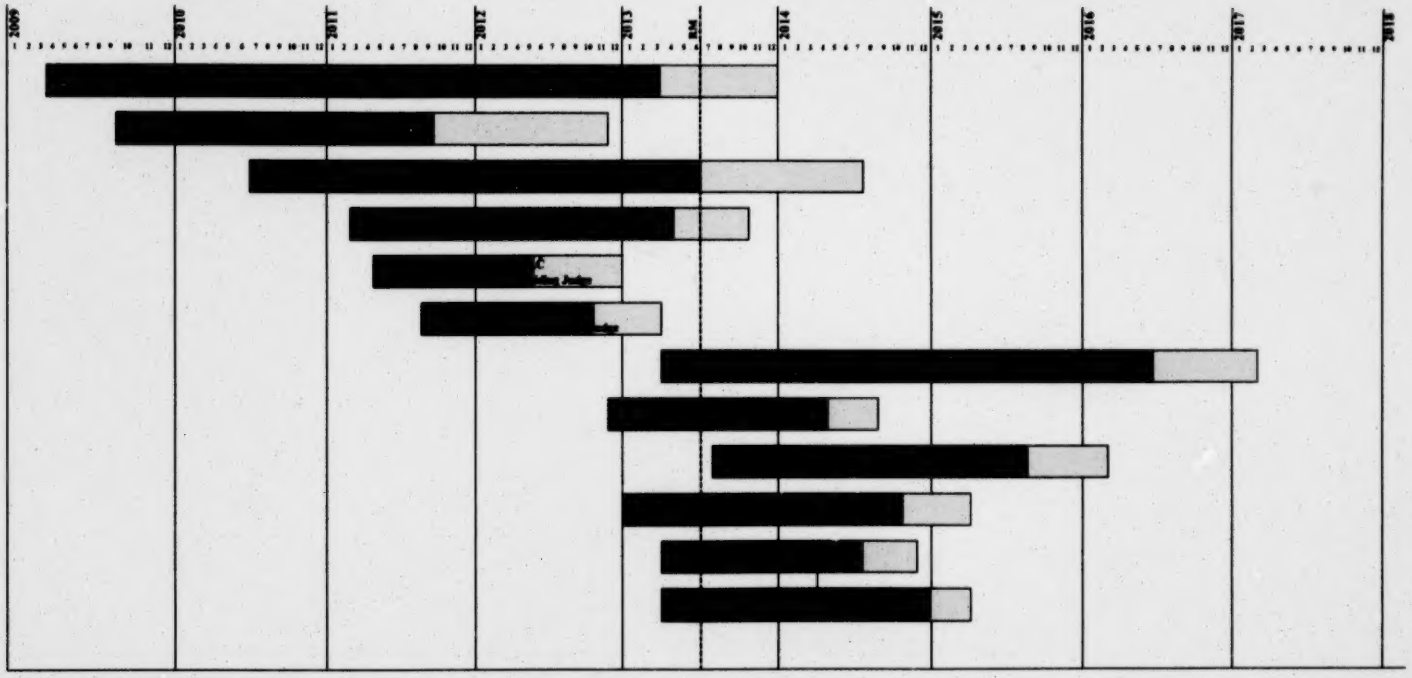
(as at 2 October 2012)



Enclosure II

Appeal schedule of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

(as at 2 October 2012)


2009
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Judgement Drafting
Contempt proceedings on appeal:
Key:
(including time for filing Notice of Appeal)
Extension due to TC Judgement translation (only for the self-represented accused who do not speak English and for French beaches)
* Prlić: TC Judgement into English, 10 months - solutions being implemented to reduce the total post-judgement translation period to a minimum
** Jeljeli: TC Judgement into BCS and English, 5 months
*** Tolimir: TC Judgement translation into BCS, 5 months
In brackets: number of appellants

A/67/874
S/2012/845

United Nations A/67/575

General Assembly

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16 November 2012

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Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 36
The situation in the Middle East

Letter dated 14 November 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I write to you today to express my Government's grave concern regarding the Israeli military operation against the Palestinian people in the Gaza Strip. The ongoing unlawful military operation by the occupying Power that includes extrajudicial killings, causing loss of life and destruction, demands the urgent attention of the international community, in particular the Security Council to address this alarming situation that threatens international peace and security.

Upon instructions from my Government, and in accordance with Article 35 of the Charter of the United Nations, I have the honour to inform you that today I sent a letter dated 14 November 2012 to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/840) requesting an urgent meeting of the Council to consider the ongoing unlawful Israeli military operation against the Palestinian people, and to assume its responsibilities in maintaining international peace and security by taking all necessary measures to stop this aggression immediately.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the present letter circulated to all Member States and observers of the United Nations as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 36.

(*Signed*) Mootaz Ahmadein **Khalil**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

12-59484 (E) 201112

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United Nations A/67/576–S/2012/802

General Assembly
Security Council

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20 November 2012

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General Assembly
Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 105
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Sixty-seventh year

Identical letters dated 29 October 2012 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to attach herewith identical letters dated 29 October 2012 addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (see annex).

The letters contain information about the activities of the armed terrorist groups in Syria and the States that provide them with support. These terrorist groups have increased their use of booby-trapped cars in their attacks, the most recent of which involved the explosion of a car bomb in the city of Jaramana, south of Damascus, on the morning of Monday, 29 October, which killed 11 individuals and injured more than 20.

It would be highly appreciated if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item number 105, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Bashar **Ja'afari**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the identical letters dated 29 October 2012 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]

This morning, Monday, 29 October 2012, the explosion of a booby-trapped vehicle shook a residential quarter of the Jaramana suburb in the south of Damascus. Eleven civilians were killed and more than 20 were injured, and buildings and shops in the area sustained severe damage. Jaramana is a suburb in which various denominations of Muslim and Christian Syrians live together.

That terrorist explosion was one of several destructive bombings that took place in Syria during Eid al-Adha, a period during which the Syrian Government had announced that it would halt military operations. The failure of the Security Council to condemn the first explosion, which took place in the Daff al-Shawk area, encouraged the terrorists to continue their crimes against the Syrian people.

Certain European and Western States members of the Security Council and the United States of America have on several occasions thwarted the release of Council statements condemning the bloody terrorism that has taken the lives of scores of children, women and older persons in Syria. The most recent occasion on which the Security Council was prevented from approving a statement against terrorism in Syria was when the United Kingdom, a permanent member of the Security Council, blocked a statement that condemned a bombing perpetrated by terrorists in Daff al-Shawk, a neighbourhood of the Syrian capital Damascus, in which many were killed and injured and scores of buildings were destroyed. Such obstruction on the part of States which claim to fight international terrorism can only be construed as effectively fostering terrorism and its perpetrators. Every time the terrorist groups commit their crimes in Syria, States including the United States of America, France, Germany and the United Kingdom take it in turns to obstruct such steps. Their pretexts and infamous claims clearly point to an agenda that targets the Syrian people and their achievements and culture. Such abominable double standards prove that those States are not capable of shouldering their responsibilities in the Security Council and, indeed, that they frequently scorn the Council in order to serve their own narrow interests.

In two televised messages released on 25 October 2012, Ayman al-Zawahiri, the leader of Al-Qaida, called on those of his followers who are active in Syria to escalate their criminal butchery. He further instructed his adherents in the Islamic world to head for Syria in order to undertake jihad. The terrorist acts in Daff al-Shawk and against Syrian churches and mosques and religious figures were carried out pursuant to those instructions. Where is the Security Council when it comes to these crimes? Why are their perpetrators being protected by certain Council members?

On the instructions that they have received from their leaders who are living in Riyadh, Doha, Ankara, Istanbul, Paris and other capitals, the terrorist organizations murdered Father Fadi Haddad, the pastor of the Greek Orthodox church of Mar Elias in Qatana, and detonated a booby-trapped car in front of the Syriac church in Dayr al-Zawr. Those incidents were preceded by the savage terrorist attack on the

Umayyad mosque in Aleppo, which caused extensive material damage, and the attacks carried out by the terrorist groups on the first day of Eid al-Adha on a water pumping station in Aleppo, which disabled five pumps and cut the supply of drinking water to all the inhabitants of the western part of the city. All those and other crimes took place at a time when Syrian Arab law enforcement forces had made a specific commitment to halt operations and made no response to many of the attacks that were committed by terrorist groups in various parts of Syria. We informed the Security Council and the United Nations Secretary-General on a daily basis of the armed terrorist groups' violations of the Eid al-Adha ceasefires.

On 23 October 2012, as part of the genuine efforts to restore security and peace throughout Syria, the President of the Syrian Arab Republic, His Excellency Bashar Al-Assad, declared the most comprehensive general amnesty in the history of Syria. It benefited thousands of Syrians who had been involved in the recent events and were able, after their release, to celebrate Eid al-Adha with their families and friends.

Syria implores Security Council member States and, in particular, those which fight terrorism without employing double standards, and all other States members of the United Nations, to condemn the terrorism through which the perpetrators and their protectors and financers, who arm and shelter them, are seeking to destroy and fragment Syria, abolish the unity of its people and territory and bring an end to its civilized and humane role.

(*Signed*) Bashar **Ja'afari**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/67/577

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Sixty-seventh session
Agenda items 9 and 130

Report of the Economic and Social Council

Programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013

Revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its organizational sessions and the substantive session of 2012

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its organizational sessions for and its substantive session of 2012 (A/67/503). During its consideration of the report, the Committee met with representatives of the Secretary-General who provided additional information and clarification.

2. The Secretary-General's report indicates that the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council would give rise to additional requirements of $1,093,800 for the 2012-2013 biennium, of which $107,500 is expected to be absorbed within the relevant sections of the approved appropriations for the biennium. Therefore, additional requirements of $986,300 would arise under the programme budget for the 2012-2013 biennium, and additional requirements of $405,400 would be considered in the context of the proposed programme budget for the 2014-2015 biennium (see A/67/503, para. 29).

Economic and Social Council resolution 2012/21: Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti

3. The Economic and Social Council decided, by its resolution 2012/21, to extend the mandate of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti until its substantive session of 2013. The report states that it is expected that the support to be provided to the Group would consist of providing meeting support services in Haiti; and travel, daily subsistence allowance and terminal expenses for six members of the Group (from Bahamas, Benin, El Salvador, Haiti, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago) and two staff members of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs to conduct

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a consultation meeting with Bretton Woods institutions in 2013, and to undertake a mission to Haiti in April 2013.

4. Resource requirements in this regard are estimated at $17,500 which would be met from within the resources approved under section 9, Economic and social affairs, of the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (see A/67/503, paras. 5-10). **The Advisory Committee has no objections to the course of action proposed by the Secretary-General.**

Economic and Social Council resolution 2012/32: Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its fourteenth session

5. By its resolution 2012/32, the Economic and Social Council endorsed the recommendations of the Committee for Development Policy that South Sudan be added to the list of least developed countries and that Vanuatu be graduated from the list of least developed countries. It also took note of the recommendation of the Committee that Tuvalu be graduated from the list of least developed countries and recalled its endorsement of the recommendation of the Committee that Equatorial Guinea be graduated from the list of least developed countries (see A/67/503, para. 12). Upon enquiry as to potential savings resulting from the graduation of some countries from the list of least developed countries, the Advisory Committee was informed that, in theory, if more Member States graduate from the list as compared to new Member States added, overall expenditure should be reduced. However, the Committee was informed that this is not the case in practice, as the level of appropriation for travel of representatives of least developed countries has proven to be insufficient to cover the actual expenditures during the past two bienniums (2008-2009 and 2010-2011). Given that the same level of resources ($2,163,400) has been provided for the biennium 2012-2013, no real savings are foreseen in the near future.

6. The report indicates that adoption of the resolution would entail additional requirements of up to $90,000 under section 1, Overall policymaking, direction and coordination, of the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013, in order to cover the travel of up to five representatives of South Sudan to attend the General Assembly. The Committee notes that this decision is in accordance with Assembly resolutions 1798 (XVII) and 41/213. The report further states that the additional requirements would be met from within existing resources (see A/67/503, para. 13). **The Committee has no objections to the approach of the Secretary-General.**

Economic and Social Council resolution 2012/29: Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights at its forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions

7. By its resolution 2012/29, the Economic and Social Council decided, as a temporary measure and without prejudice to the intergovernmental process of the General Assembly on strengthening and enhancing the effective functioning of the human rights treaty body system, to approve the extension of the second annual session of 2013 of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights by one week, and the first annual session of 2014 by one week. The two extra weeks of meeting time would be used for the consideration of reports of States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, with a view to reducing the backlog in the consideration of those reports. The Council also decided to approve the participation of up to 10 members of the Committee in both

pre-sessional working group meetings in 2013, in order to prepare for the consideration of extra reports (see A/67/503, para. 14). The Advisory Committee notes that the extension of the sessions would permit a more timely consideration of the reports of States parties, thereby creating savings for States parties themselves as reports would not have to be updated in the period between receipt of the report and its consideration by the Committee, on average a period of four years, as indicated in paragraph 17 of the Secretary-General's report.

8. According to the report of the Secretary-General, additional resources would: allow the Committee to consider approximately six additional reports per year; provide for one P-3 position under general temporary assistance for six months (four months in 2013 and two months in 2014); provide for additional documentation comprising an estimated 760 additional pages of pre-session, 90 pages of in-session and 90 pages of post-session documentation in the working languages of the Committee over the course of two sessions in 2013 and 2014; and provide for additional daily subsistence allowance for 18 members for an additional week and daily subsistence allowance for five additional participants of the pre-sessional working group (see A/67/503, paras. 17-20).

9. The total additional requirements would amount to $1,391,700 as elaborated in table 1 of the Secretary-General's report. The amount of $986,300 for 2013 would be required under the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 as follows: $814,100 under section 2, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management; $169,300 under section 24, Human rights; and $2,900 under section 29E, Administration, Geneva. The amount of $405,400 for 2014 would be considered in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2014-2015. The report also indicates that an additional amount of $8,700, including $5,800 for 2013 and $2,900 for 2014, would also be required under section 37, Staff assessment, to be offset by an equivalent amount under section 1, Income from staff assessment (see A/67/503, paras. 25-28). The Advisory Committee was provided, upon enquiry, with a table detailing the requirements under section 2, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management, for the processing of documentation (see annex I).

10. In paragraph 33 of the report, it is explained that the net additional provision of $986,300 would represent a charge against the contingency fund and would therefore require an increase in appropriations for the biennium 2012-2013. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was provided with the current status of the contingency fund for the biennium 2012-2013 as at 18 October 2012 (see annex II).

11. The Advisory Committee recalls that the General Assembly, in its resolution 41/213, stipulated that if additional expenditures are proposed that exceed resources available within the contingency fund, such additional expenditures can only be included in the budget through redeployment of resources from low-priority areas or modifications of existing activities, otherwise, such additional activities would have to be deferred until a later biennium (resolution 41/213, annex I, para. 9). Upon enquiry as to the possibility of redeploying resources from other sections, the Committee was informed that the option of using limited budgetary discretion is not being pursued because the Organization projects overexpenditures under posts due to a lower-than-budgeted actual average vacancy rate. In addition, the General Assembly, in its resolution 66/246, decided to defer consideration of post-related recosting for inflation and exchange rate projections to the first performance report

on the programme budget for the 2012-2013 biennium. The Committee was further informed that the additional requirements fall under the modalities of the contingency fund mechanism.

12. Upon enquiry as to the expenditures for section 2, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management, section 24, Human rights, and section 29E, Administration, Geneva, the Advisory Committee was provided with tables setting out the expenditures for the three sections as of 30 September 2012 (see annex III). The Committee notes the low utilization rate of below 70 per cent for a number of items under these sections, resulting in significant uncommitted balances. **The Committee requests that the Secretary-General provide to the General Assembly, at the time of its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General, the forecasted figures as of 31 December 2012 for the three sections by items of expenditure.**

13. The Advisory Committee recalls that, in the context of its review of the report of the Secretary-General on the contingency fund: consolidated statement of programme budget implications and revised estimates relating to the biennium 2012-2013 (A/66/7/Add.23), it had pointed out the impact of additional requirements on the early depletion of the contingency fund. In its report, the Committee recognized that additional resource requirements must be considered and that it is not always possible to fit new initiatives within the biennial cycle of the regular budget, but considered that it is the responsibility of the Secretary-General, as chief administrative officer of the United Nations, to ensure that the proposed programme budget presents the fullest possible picture of the Organization's requirements for the coming biennium. The Committee also considered that at least some of the additional requirements could have been included in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013, thus avoiding a piecemeal approach to the budget process. Furthermore, the Committee considered the contingency fund to be an essential budgetary instrument for addressing additional resource requirements and emphasized the need to adhere to the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 41/213 and 42/211 on its use. The Committee recommended that the Secretary-General be requested to analyse the way in which the contingency fund is currently utilized and, in the future, to make every effort to incorporate additional requirements into the initial budget proposals (see A/66/7/Add.23, paras. 4 and 5).

14. **In the light of its observations in paragraph 12 above, and subject to further updates to the General Assembly on the expenditure pattern, the Committee is of the view that the Secretary-General should make every effort to absorb the additional requirements, failing which any additional expenditures should be reflected in the relevant performance report. The Advisory Committee notes the possibility that additional requirements could exhaust the contingency fund before the first year of the biennium has ended, and intends to review the status of the contingency fund further in the context of its report on the proposed programme budget outline for the biennium 2014-2015.**

Annex I

Requirements under section 2, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management, for documents processing

Pre-session	*Languages*		*2013*	*2014*
State party reports	E, F, R, S		439 700	–
Common core document	E, F, R, S		–	–
Replies to lists of issues	E, F, R, S		100 100	100 200
Subtotal pages/costs		**760**	**539 800**	**100 200**
In-session				
Draft lists of issues	E, F, S		28 200	–
Draft concluding observations	E, F, S		23 200	23 200
Subtotal pages/costs		**90**	**51 400**	**23 200**
Post-session				
Final lists of issues	E, F, R, S		39 500	–
Final concluding observations	A,C, E, F, R, S		41 200	41 200
Subtotal pages/costs		**90**	**80 700**	**41 200**
10 summary records of meetings per week	E, F		77 400	77 400
Miscellaneous documentation			6 500	2 100
Total			**755 800**	**244 100**

Annex II

Status of the contingency fund for the biennium 2012-2013 as at 18 October 2012

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Contingency fund balance approved pursuant to General Assembly resolution 65/262		**40 475.2**
Approved charges against the contingency in accordance with General Assembly resolution 66/247		26 712.7
Remaining balance in accordance with resolution 66/247		**13 762.5**
Potential charges as reflected in those reports that have been issued for review by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Fifth Committee		
Report of the Secretary-General on the administration of justice at the United Nations (A/67/265 and Corr.1)	1 793.9	
Revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its organizational sessions and the substantive session of 2012 (A/67/503)	986.3	
Subtotal	**2 780.2**	
Preliminary estimates for forthcoming reports that are still under preparation by the Secretariat		
Report of the Secretary-General on the revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Human Rights Council at its nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first sessions	12 321.7	
Programme budget implications: Human Rights Committee related to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	4 448.1	
Report of the Secretary-General on the implications of the decisions and recommendations of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development	to be determined	
Programme budget implications: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the strengthening of the human rights treaty bodies (A/66/860), pursuant to General Assembly resolution 66/254	to be determined	
Programme budget implications: Implications of the decisions and recommendations of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development on the United Nations Environment Programme	to be determined	
Subtotal	**16 769.8**	
Total potential charges as at 16 October 2012		**19 550.0**
Remaining balance on the fund after taking into account the above potential charges as at 16 October 2012		**(5 787.5)**

Annex III

Expenditures under sections 2, 24 and 29E of the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 as at 30 September 2012

Table 1
Section 24, Human rights

(Total)

Object of expenditure	*Appropriation*		*Net obligation*	*Disbursement*	*Total committed*	*Total committed/ allocation (percentage)*	*Uncommitted allocation balance*
	2012-2013	*Allocated in 2012*					
Posts	108 690 700	54 192 500	290 264.46	45 322 989.44	45 613 253.90	84.20	8 579 246.10
Other staff costs	8 913 300	5 649 800	795 904.51	3 815 650.84	4 611 555.35	81.60	1 038 244.65
Non-staff compensation	200	100					100
Consultants	1 334 000	759 000	315 139.67	317 910.70	633 050.37	83.40	125 949.63
Travel of representatives	22 551 500	11 965 400	1 891 968.65	6 459 882.08	8 351 850.73	69.80	3 613 549.27
Travel of staff	4 351 800	2 461 600	754 150.14	1 574 684.09	2 328 834.23	94.60	132 765.77
Contractual services	1 711 900	851 500	88 474.80	434 915.82	523 390.62	61.50	328 109.38
General operating expenses	3 303 600	1 754 200	553 727.76	652 134.39	1 205 862.15	68.70	548 337.85
Hospitality	18 800	9 100		4 224.97	4 224.97	46.40	4 875.03
Supplies and materials	664 600	331 300	49 311.63	196 661.18	245 972.81	74.20	85 327.19
Furniture and equipment	712 100	361 000	37 533.31	138 897.26	176 430.57	48.90	184 569.43
Grants and contributions	2 062 900	1 038 100	211 293.41	454 834.32	666 127.73	64.20	371 972.27
Total	**154 315 400**	**79 373 600**	**4 987 768.34**	**59 372 785.09**	**64 360 553.43**	**81.10**	**15 013 046.57**

Table 2
Section 24, Human rights
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in Geneva

Object of expenditure	*Appropriation*		*Net obligation*	*Disbursement*	*Total committed*	*Total committed/ allocation (percentage)*	*Uncommitted allocation balance*
	Voted	*Allocated in 2012*					
Posts	104 505 600	52 101 500	286 671.06	43 831 957.76	44 118 628.82	84.70	7 982 871.18
Other staff costs	7 597 700	4 994 400	795 904.51	3 466 740.54	4 262 645.05	85.30	731 754.95
Non-staff compensation	200	100					100
Consultants	1 334 000	759 000	315 139.67	317 910.70	633 050.37	83.40	125 949.63
Travel of representatives	22 551 500	11 965 400	1 891 968.65	6 459 882.08	8 351 850.73	69.80	3 613 549.27

Object of expenditure	Appropriation: Voted	Appropriation: Allocated in 2012	Net obligation	Disbursement	Total committed	Total committed/ allocation (percentage)	Uncommitted allocation balance
Travel of staff	4 254 500	2 412 800	751 271.94	1 547 342.40	2 298 614.34	95.30	114 185.66
Contractual services	1 676 400	833 600	88 474.80	430 797.25	519 272.05	62.30	314 327.95
General operating expenses	3 127 300	1 665 800	551 351.76	594 992.65	1 146 344.41	68.80	519 455.59
Hospitality	16 900	8 200		4 019.56	4 019.56	49.00	4 180.44
Supplies and materials	640 300	319 200	49 311.63	193 999.17	243 310.80	76.20	75 889.20
Furniture and equipment	692 300	351 300	37 533.31	135 577.26	173 110.57	49.30	178 189.43
Grants and contributions	2 062 900	1 038 100	211 293.41	454 834.32	666 127.73	64.20	371 972.27
Total OHCHR-Geneva	**148 459 600**	**76 449 400**	**4 978 920.74**	**57 438 053.69**	**62 416 974.43**	**81.60**	**14 032 425.57**

Table 3
Section 2, Department for General Assembly and Conference Management

(Total)

Object of expenditure	Appropriation: Voted	Appropriation: Allocated in 2012	Net obligation	Disbursement	Total committed	Total committed/ allocation (percentage)	Uncommitted allocation balance
Posts	478 152 800	238 486 600	399 038.48	195 959 350.41	196 358 388.89	82.30	42 128 211.11
Other staff costs	54 574 500	29 992 000	1 301 961.53	16 300 670.74	17 602 632.27	58.70	12 389 367.73
Consultants		28 000	28 000.00		28 000.00	100.00	
Travel of representatives	296 800	206 500	45 238.25	83 708.75	128 947.00	62.40	77 553.00
Travel of staff	290 200	157 700	4 374.32	104 352.24	108 726.56	68.90	48 973.44
Contractual services	26 010 400	12 861 600	4 566 591.74	2 382 720.24	6 949 311.98	54.00	5 912 288.02
General operating expenses	3 776 700	1 841 400	390 721.55	1 283 075.91	1 673 797.46	90.90	167 602.54
Hospitality	8 400	13 900		10 609.17	10 609.17	76.30	3 290.83
Supplies and materials	2 333 700	1 155 600	398 945.32	504 893.79	903 839.11	78.20	251 760.89
Furniture and equipment	3 645 700	1 816 500	195 799.92	277 965.66	473 765.58	26.10	1 342 734.42
Improvement of premises		5 000 000					5 000 000.00
Grants and contributions	47 565 300	23 788 700		11 208 411.45	11 208 411.45	47.10	12 580 288.55
Total	**616 654 500**	**315 348 500**	**7 330 671.11**	**228 115 758.36**	**235 446 429.47**	**74.70**	**79 902 070.53**

Table 4
Section 2, Department for General Assembly and Conference Management
Conference Management, Geneva

Object of expenditure	*Appropriation*		*Net obligation*	*Disbursement*	*Total committed*	*Total committed/ allocation (percentage)*	*Uncommitted allocation balance*
	Voted	*Allocated in 2012*					
Posts	180 388 800	90 036 400	151 651.37	77 435 787.47	77 587 438.84	86.20	12 448 961.16
Other staff costs	35 247 700	17 126 100	345 177.77	9 847 759.64	10 192 937.41	59.50	6 933 162.59
Travel of staff	42 900	20 700	1 082.32	17 342.05	18 424.37	89.00	2 275.63
Contractual services	9 871 200	4 881 200	1 312 226.15	1 413 918.09	2 726 144.24	55.80	2 155 055.76
General operating expenses	1 692 900	813 800	329 606.34	562 410.30	892 016.64	109.60	-78 216.64
Hospitality	1 900	800		134.17	134.17	16.80	665.83
Supplies and materials	689 200	343 000	253 894.61	287 606.18	541 500.79	157.90	-198 500.79
Furniture and equipment	1 399 000	696 400	63 018.64	42 767.70	105 786.34	15.20	590 613.66
Grants and contributions				1 761.45	1 761.45		-1 761.45
Total	**229 333 600**	**113 918 400**	**2 456 657.20**	**89 609 487.05**	**92 066 144.25**	**80.80**	**21 852 255.75**

Table 5
Section 29E, Administration, Geneva

Object of expenditure	*Appropriation*		*Net obligation*	*Disbursement*	*Total committed*	*Total committed/ allocation (percentage)*	*Uncommitted allocation balance*
	Voted	*Allocated in 2012*					
Posts	86 637 000	43 196 400	88 679.42	38 640 970.60	38 729 650.02	89.70	4 466 749.98
Other staff costs	6 724 500	3 349 800	83 408.13	1 613 336.14	1 696 744.27	50.70	1 653 055.73
Consultants			14 538.66	7 269.33	21 807.99		-21 807.99
Travel of staff	109 400	107 100	26 756.40	69 805.55	96 561.95	90.20	10 538.05
Contractual services	6 728 000	3 323 300	168 940.13	2 173 729.98	2 342 670.11	70.50	980 629.89
General operating expenses	39 395 200	19 179 500	7 256 168.13	11 262 112.40	18 518 280.53	96.60	661 219.47
Hospitality	3 600	1 900		1 402.92	1 402.92	73.80	497.08
Supplies and materials	2 748 100	1 326 400	446 614.20	536 679.05	983 293.25	74.10	343 106.75
Furniture and equipment	3 184 900	1 592 800	333 858.69	282 157.11	616 015.80	38.70	976 784.20
Grants and contributions	4 115 200	2 007 100		1 707 479.63	1 707 479.63	85.10	299 620.37
Total	**149 645 900**	**74 084 300**	**8 418 963.76**	**56 294 942.71**	**64 713 906.47**	**87.40**	**9 370 393.53**

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Report of the Economic and Social Council

Programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013

Revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its organizational sessions and the substantive session of 2012

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its resumed substantive session of 2012 (A/67/503/Add.1). During its consideration of the report, the Advisory Committee met with representatives of the Secretary-General who provided additional information and clarification.

Resolution 2012/36: regional dimension of development in the Latin American and Caribbean region

2. By its resolution 2012/36, the Economic and Social Council endorsed resolution 674 (XXXIV) of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), by which the Commission requested its Executive Secretary to respond urgently and appropriately to the strategic challenges arising from the various activities being undertaken to define the development agenda beyond 2015, taking into account the needs and priorities of the Latin American and Caribbean region. The Commission also requested its Executive Secretary to ensure the strategic coordination of the United Nations system at the regional level, in support of integration efforts, through the Regional Coordination Mechanism and in consultation with other regional and subregional organizations (see A/67/503/Add.1, paras. 5 and 6).

3. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that the advances made by regional and subregional processes in Latin America and the Caribbean in the past decade, most recently by the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), have translated into growing demand for ECLAC cooperation.

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These requests have implied a greater workload and larger variety of thematic areas covered by the different subregional organizations. The Committee was also informed that ECLAC plays a role in facilitating interregional dialogues of CELAC with other partners. The Committee notes the role of ECLAC in support of the regional and subregional processes in Latin America and the Caribbean.

4. The Committee was informed that resolution 674 (XXXIV) referred to the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, entitled "The future we want" (General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex). **In this regard, the Committee recalls its observations in its report on the revised estimates resulting from the decisions contained in that resolution (see A/67/641).**

Proposed post reclassifications

5. The Secretary-General proposes that two posts be reclassified as indicated below in order to ensure the provision of enhanced support and assistance to the Commission, with a view to fulfilling the request in ECLAC resolution 674 (XXXIV):

(a) One D-1 post to the D-2 level to carry out the duties of Director of the subregional office in Mexico, under subprogramme 12, Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America, of the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013, which would result in a net increase of $13,400;

(b) One P-4 post to the P-5 level to carry out the duties of Political Affairs Officer in the Office of the Secretary of the Commission in Santiago, under executive direction and management, which would result in a net increase of $26,200 (see A/67/503/Add.1, para. 8).

The Advisory Committee trusts that in proposing the two reclassifications, the reclassification process was adhered to and all applicable standards applied were given the importance of ensuring that all standards related to the reclassification of posts are systematically applied whenever a request for reclassification is made.

6. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was provided with information on the proposed functions of the requested P-5 post, which include the formulation of political affairs strategies and the planning and implementation of operational activities. **In the light of the information provided, the Committee has no objection to the proposed reclassification of the P-4 post to the P-5 level.**

7. With respect to the proposed reclassification of the D-1 post to the D-2 level, the Advisory Committee was provided with information, upon enquiry, about the proposed functions of the requested D-2 post, which includes coordinating all staff performing functions in offices away from Santiago and assisting the Executive Secretary by reducing the lines of accountability reporting to him or her (see annex I). The Committee was also provided with the proposed organizational structure of ECLAC for the biennium 2012-2013 (see annex II). **The Committee notes that the proposed coordination functions would place subprogramme 13, Subregional activities in the Caribbean, under the supervision of subprogramme 12, Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America, and therefore entail structural changes to ECLAC. The Committee is therefore of the view that the Secretary-General should review his proposal and if he deems it necessary,**

resubmit it in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2014-2015.

Proposed post abolition

8. The report states that the estimated net increase resulting from the proposed upward reclassifications would be offset by the proposed abolition of one P-2 post in the Economic Development Division in Santiago under subprogramme 3, Macroeconomic policies and growth ($105,800), which would result in savings of $66,200 for 2013 (ibid., paras. 9 and 11). It is further explained that the functions of the P-2 post proposed for abolition would be absorbed by the remaining staff of the respective division, so that there would be no negative impact on programme delivery (ibid., para. 10). **The Advisory Committee notes that, in addition to the current proposal to abolish one P-2 post, the Secretary-General had previously requested, in the proposed programme budget for 2012-2013, the abolition of seven P-2 posts under section 21, Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean (see A/66/7, para. V.70, and table V.13). While the Committee commends the Secretary-General for seeking to offset the additional costs of the two proposed reclassifications by abolishing one post, the Committee considers that junior posts offer an opportunity both for external applicants to seek employment with the United Nations and for the United Nations to rejuvenate its staffing complement (see also A/67/545, paras. 103 and 139). Different grade levels across an organization would also ensure a balanced organizational structure that is not too top-heavy. Notwithstanding these concerns, given the ability of ECLAC to carry out the proposed functions of the P-2 post within existing capacity, the Committee has no objection to the proposed abolition of the P-2 post.**

Annex I

Proposed functions of D-2 post in the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

Organizational Setting and Reporting Relationships: Under the general supervision and guidance of the Executive Secretary, the Director will be responsible for the following duties:

- Coordinates all staff performing functions in offices away from Santiago, the assisting the Executive Secretary in discharging her/his functions by reducing the lines of accountability reporting directly to her/him.
- Directs and manages a major programme(s) of the Organization in all offices away from headquarters.
- Contributes to the formulation of the department's overall strategies and policies by participating in various committees, preparing documents on policy issues, and acting, as required, in an advisory capacity to the USG; contribute to the overall management of the Department's activities and operations in Subregional and national offices.
- Provides leadership to the development of innovative and/or change management programmes.
- Formulates and implement the substantive work programme of the Subregional and national offices under his/her supervision, determining priorities, and allocating resources for the completion of outputs and their timely delivery.
- Timely delivers and coordinates work in the different areas both within the Subregional and national offices, and with other organizations of the United Nations System, donors and agencies as appropriate.
- Coordinates and oversees the preparation of reports for presentation to intergovernmental bodies such as the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budget Questions, Committee for Programme Coordination, Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly and other policy-making organs, as appropriate.
- Reports to intergovernmental bodies on budget/programme performance or on programmatic/substantive issues, as appropriate, particularly those presented in biannual and/or annual reports.
- Ensures that the outputs produced by the Subregional and national offices maintain high-quality standards; that reports are clear, objective and based on comprehensive data. Ensures that all outputs produced by the offices under his/her supervision meet required standards before completion to ensure they comply with the relevant mandates.
- Undertakes or oversees the programmatic/administrative tasks necessary for the functioning of the Subregional and national offices, including preparation of budgets, assigning and monitoring of performance parameters and critical indicators, reporting on budget/programme performance, preparation of inputs for results-based budgeting, evaluation of staff performance (PAS), interviews of candidates for job openings and evaluation of candidates.

- Oversees the recruitment of staff for Subregional and national offices taking due account geographical and gender balance and other institutional values.
- Manages, guides, develops and trains staff under hi/her supervision; foster teamwork and communication among staff in the Subregional and national offices and across organizational boundaries.
- Chairs meetings, seminars, etc., on substantive-related issues; represents the Organization at international, regional, inter-agency meetings, seminars and conference at a senior level; provides programmatic/substantive expertise on an issue, or holds programmatic/substantive and organizational discussions with representatives of other institutions.
- Perform other related duties as requested by the senior management of the Organization.

Competencies

- **Professionalism**: Knowledge of the substantive field of work in general and of specific areas being supervised. Shows ability to produce reports and papers on technical issues and to review and edit the work of others. Shows ability to apply UN rules, regulations, policies and guidelines in work situations. Shows pride in work and in achievements; demonstrates professional competence and mastery of subject matter; is conscientious and efficient in meeting commitments, observing deadlines and achieving results; is motivated by professional rather than personal concerns; shows persistence when faced with difficult problems or challenges; remains calm in stressful situations.
- **Communication**: Speaks and writes clearly and effectively; listens to others, correctly interprets messages from others and responds appropriately; asks questions to clarify, and exhibits interest in having two-way communication; tailors language, tone, style and format to match audience; demonstrates openness in sharing information and keeping people informed.
- **Teamwork**: Works collaboratively with colleagues to achieve organizational goals; solicits input by genuinely valuing others' ideas and expertise; is willing to learn from others; places team agenda before personal agenda; supports and acts in accordance with final group decision, even when such decisions may not entirely reflect own position; shares credit for team accomplishments and accepts joint responsibility for team shortcomings.
- **Planning & Organizing**: Develops clear goals that are consistent with agreed strategies; identifies priority activities and assignments; adjusts priorities as required; allocates appropriate amount of time and resources for completing work; foresees risks and allows for contingencies when planning; monitors and adjusts plans and actions as necessary; uses time efficiently.
- **Accountability**: Takes ownership of all responsibilities and honours commitments; delivers outputs for which one has responsibility within prescribed time, cost and quality standards; operates in compliance with organizational regulations and rules; supports subordinates, provides oversight and takes responsibility for delegated assignments; takes personal responsibility for his/her own shortcomings and those of the work unit, where applicable.

- **Creativity**: Actively seeks to improve programmes or services; offers new and different options to solve problems or meet client needs; promotes and persuades others to consider new ideas; takes calculated risks on new and unusual ideas; thinks "outside the box"; takes an interest in new ideas and new ways of doing things; is not bound by current thinking or traditional approaches.

- **Client Orientation**: Considers all those to whom services are provided to be "clients" and seeks to see things from clients' point of view; establishes and maintains productive partnerships with clients by gaining their trust and respect; identifies clients' needs and matches them to appropriate solutions; monitors ongoing developments inside and outside the clients' environment to keep informed and anticipate problems; keeps clients informed of progress or setbacks in projects; meets timeline for delivery of products or services to client.

- **Commitment to Continuous Learning**: Keeps abreast of new developments in own occupation/profession; actively seeks to develop oneself professionally and personally; contributes to the learning of colleagues and subordinates; shows willingness to learn from others; seeks feedback to learn and improve.

- **Technological Awareness**: Keeps abreast of available technology; understands applicability and limitation of technology to the work of the office; actively seeks to apply technology to appropriate tasks; shows willingness to learn new technology.

Managerial Competencies

- **Leadership**: Serves as a role model that other people want to follow: empowers others to translate vision into results; is proactive in developing strategies to accomplish objectives; establishes and maintains relationships with a broad range of people to understand needs and gain support; anticipates and resolves conflicts by pursuing mutually agreeable solutions; drives for change and improvements; does not accept the status quo; shows the courage to take unpopular stands. Provides leadership and takes responsibility for incorporating gender perspectives and ensuring the equal participation of women and men in all areas of work; demonstrates knowledge of strategies and commitment to the goal of gender balance in staffing.

- **Vision**: Identifies strategic issues, opportunities and risks; clearly communicates links between the Organization's strategy and the work unit's goals; generates and communicates broad and compelling organizational direction, inspiring others to pursue that same direction; conveys enthusiasm about future possibilities.

- **Empowering Others**: Delegates responsibility, clarifies expectations, and gives staff autonomy in important areas of their work; encourages others to set challenging goals; holds others accountable for achieving results related to their area of responsibility; genuinely values all staff members' input and expertise; shows appreciation and rewards achievement and effort; involves others when making decisions that affect them.

- **Building Trust**: Provides an environment in which others can talk and act without fear of repercussion; manages in a deliberate and predictable way;

operates with transparency; has no hidden agenda; places confidences in colleagues, staff members and clients; gives proper credit to theirs; follows through on agreed upon actions; treats sensitive or confidential information appropriately.

- **Managing Performance**: Delegates the appropriate responsibility, accountability and decision-making authority; makes sure that roles, responsibilities and reporting lines are clear to each staff member; accurately judges the amount of time and resources needed to accomplish a task and matches task to skills; monitors progress against milestones and deadlines; regularly discusses performance and provides feedback and coaching to staff; encourages risk-taking and supports creativity and initiative; actively supports the development and career aspirations of staff; appraises performance fairly.

- **Judgement/Decision-making**: Identifies the key issues in a complex situation, and comes to the heart of the problem quickly; gathers relevant information before making a decision; considers positive and negative impacts of decisions prior to making them; takes decisions with an eye to the impact on others and on the Organization; proposes a course of action or makes a recommendation based on all available information; checks assumptions against facts; determines the actions proposed will satisfy the expressed and underlying needs for the decision; makes tough decisions when necessary.

Qualifications

Education: Advanced university degree (Master's degree or equivalent) in business or public administration, finance, accounting, law, social sciences or related area. A first-level university degree in combination with qualifying experience may be accepted in lieu of the advanced university degree.

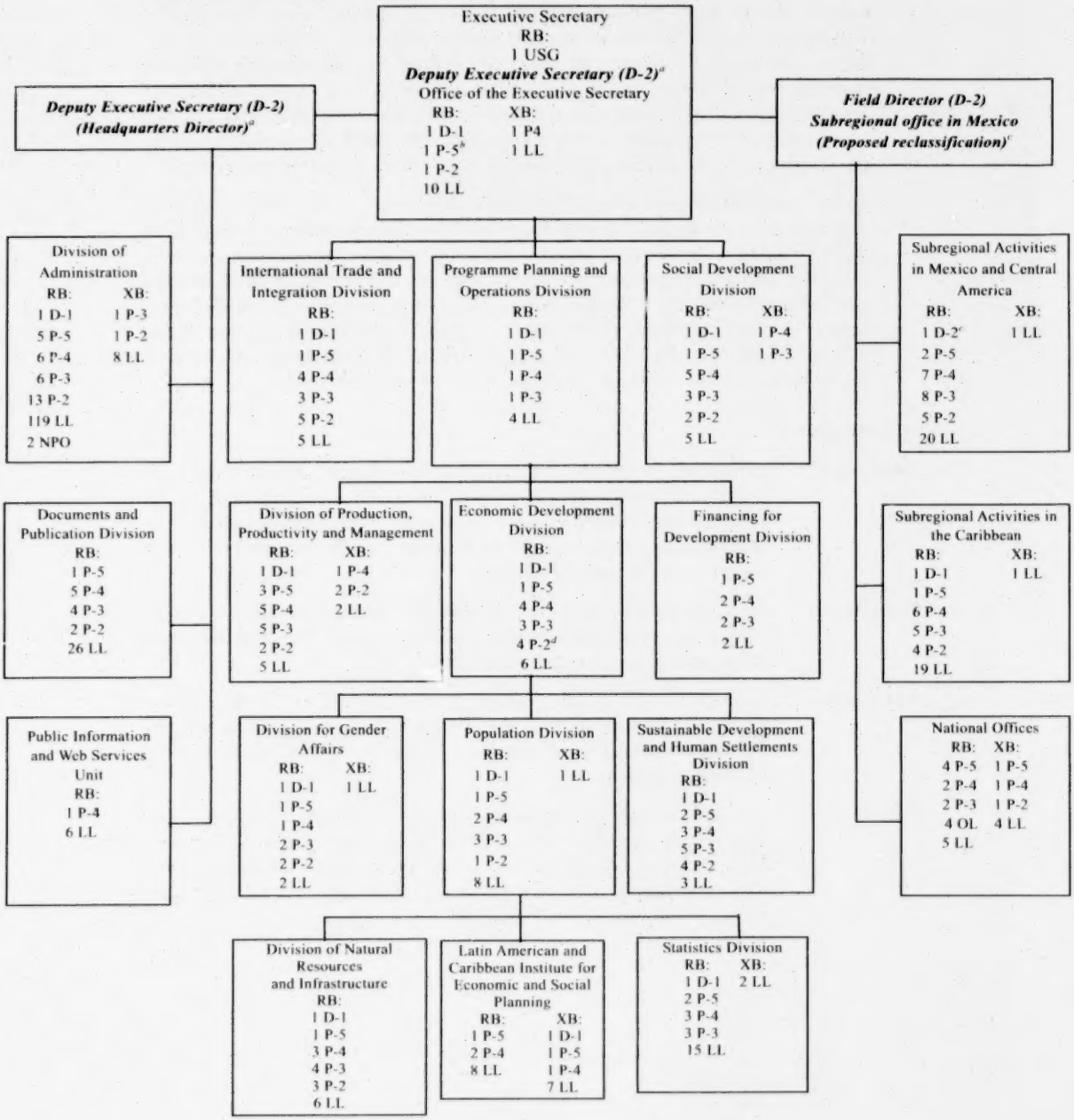
Experience: Over fifteen years of progressively responsible experience in human resources management, administration, logistics, financial management, budget or related field.

Language: Fluency in one of the working languages of the UN Secretariat, English or French, (both oral and written) is required; knowledge of the other is desirable. Knowledge of another UN official language is an advantage.

Other: (*To be determined and specified by Programme Manager, as required or desirable, at the time of building a specific vacancy announcement. Qualifications listed in this part should be of a technical nature and not related to education, experience and language as indicated above.*)

Annex II

Proposed organizational structure of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean for the biennium 2012-2013



(Footnotes on following page)

(footnotes to organization chart)

Abbreviations: RB, regular budget; LL, Local level; XB, extrabudgetary; OL, Other level; NPO, National Professional Officer.

[a] No change to level of post. However, D-2 post in the Office of the Executive Secretary will be responsible for the Division of Administration, the Documents and Publication Division and the Public Information and Web Services Unit.

[b] Proposed reclassification from the P-4 level in the Office of the Executive Secretary.

[c] Proposed reclassification from the D-1 level in the subregional office in Mexico will be responsible for subregional activities in Mexico and Central America, subregional activities in the Caribbean and national offices.

[d] Including/resulting from/after the proposed abolition of one P-2 post.

United Nations A/67/578

General Assembly

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16 November 2012

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Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 154
Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia

Final performance report of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The final performance report of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) includes information on the assets, outstanding liabilities and fund balance as at 30 June 2012 in respect of UNOMIG, summarized as follows:

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Cash assets	2 339.0
Less: liabilities	908.0
Cash available	**1 431.0**
Assessed contributions receivable from Member States	4 361.0
Fund balance	**5 792.0**

The report also provides information on UNOMIG income and expenditure.

The action to be taken by the General Assembly is set out in section III of the report.

12-59549 (E) 281112

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I. Introduction

1. The mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) was established by the Security Council in its resolution 858 (1993), expanded in its resolution 937 (1994) and extended until 15 June 2009 in its resolution 1866 (2009). The mandate was not extended beyond that date.

Administrative liquidation

2. UNOMIG liquidation activities, including the disposal of assets, were carried out during the period from 1 July to 31 October 2009.

Disposition of assets

3. Information on the final disposition of the assets of UNOMIG was contained in the report of the Secretary-General issued on 18 November 2011 (A/66/569). The General Assembly took note of the report in its resolution 66/272.

II. Financial performance

4. As shown in table 1 below, income to UNOMIG totalled $446,103,000, derived from assessed contributions ($435,444,000), voluntary contributions ($4,063,000), interest income ($4,167,000) and other/miscellaneous income ($2,429,000). The total amount of assessed contributions was fully appropriated by the General Assembly for the operation and maintenance of UNOMIG.

5. Expenditure for the period from 24 August 1993 to 30 June 2012 amounted to $409,056,000, and was partially offset by the amount of $10,233,000 relating to the cancellation of prior-period obligations, resulting in a net expenditure of $398,823,000. The unencumbered balance realized by UNOMIG amounted to $47,280,000, while credits returned to Member States amounted to $41,488,000. As at 30 June 2012, the fund balance amounted to $5,792,000.

Table 1
Income, expenditure and fund balance for the period from inception (24 August 1993) to 30 June 2012
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Income	
Assessed contributions	435 444.0
Voluntary contributions	4 063.0
Interest income	4 167.0
Other/miscellaneous income	2 429.0
Total income	**446 103.0**
Expenditure	
Expenditure[a]	409 056.0
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	(10 233.0)
Net expenditure	**398 823.0**

Unencumbered balance	47 280.0
Credits returned to Member States	(41 488.0)
Fund balance	**5 792.0**

[a] Inclusive of the expenditure of $4,063,000 funded from voluntary contributions, prior-period adjustments in the amount of $368,000 and transfer to other funds in the amount of $530,000.

6. Information on UNOMIG cash assets, liabilities and fund balance as at 30 June 2012 is shown in table 2 below.

Table 2
Cash assets, liabilities and fund balance as at 30 June 2012
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Cash assets	2 339.0
Less: liabilities	908.0
Cash available	**1 431.0**
Assessed contributions receivable from Member States	4 361.0
Net assets	**5 792.0**
Fund balance	**5 792.0**

III. Action to be taken by the General Assembly

7. The Secretary-General proposes that the cash balance of $1,431,000 available in the UNOMIG special account as at 30 June 2012 be credited to Member States.

United Nations A/67/579

General Assembly

Distr.: General
19 November 2012

Original: English

Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 8
General debate

Letter dated 14 November 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 12 November 2012 addressed to you from Mr. Hilmi Akil, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I would be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 8.

(*Signed*) Y. Halit **Çevik**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

12-59657 (E) 231112

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Annex to the letter dated 14 November 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government and further to our letter dated 17 October 2012, I am writing in order to set the record straight in relation to the allegations contained in the letter dated 28 September 2012 addressed to the President of the General Assembly by the Greek Cypriot representative in New York, which was also circulated as a document of the General Assembly on 2 October 2012 (A/67/491).

The effort of the Greek Cypriot representative in the said letter to link the legitimate and legal Turkish intervention in Cyprus in 1974 with the inhuman and unlawful isolation that has been imposed on the Turkish Cypriot people since 1963 is a futile attempt to conceal the Greek Cypriot administration's responsibility for the inception and continuation of the Cyprus problem, while at the same time creating a false pretext to perpetuate the isolation of the Turkish Cypriot people.

As you are well aware, as one of the guarantors in Cyprus, Turkey intervened in 1974, under the 1960 International Treaties, in order to save the Turkish Cypriots from total annihilation following the coup d'état engineered by Greece and its Greek Cypriot collaborators in Cyprus to realize *enosis* (annexation of the island to Greece). Thus, the well-known Greek Cypriot rhetoric of "invasion" and "occupation" is nothing but a propaganda tool aimed at distorting the legal political realities pertaining to Cyprus. In fact, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe adopted on 29 July 1974 resolution 573, inter alia, in which it condemned "the coup d'état carried out in Cyprus by officers owing allegiance to the Greek military dictatorship" and expressed regret over "the failure of the attempt to reach a diplomatic settlement which led the Turkish Government to exercise its right of intervention in accordance with Article 4 of the Guarantee Treaty of 1960". In a similar vein, the Athens Court of Appeal, in its decision of 21 March 1979 (Decision No. 2658/79), underlined that: "... The Turkish military intervention in Cyprus, which was carried out in accordance with the Zurich and London Agreements, was legal. Turkey, as one of the Guarantor powers, had the right to fulfil her obligations. The real culprits ... are the Greek Officers who engineered and staged a coup and prepared the conditions for this intervention".

The inhuman embargoes that have been imposed on the Turkish Cypriot people at the instigation of the so-called Republic of Cyprus date back to 1963, when the Turkish Cypriots were confined to small enclaves, the total area of which corresponded to a mere 3 per cent of the territory of Cyprus and lived as refugees relying on Turkish Red Crescent aid. In fact, the inhuman living conditions forced upon the Turkish Cypriot population were described as "veritable siege" by the then United Nations Secretary-General in his report of 10 September 1964 (S/5950 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2) to the Security Council. Today, the Turkish Cypriot people continue to suffer under isolation despite the call of former United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan upon on the international community in his report submitted to the Security Council dated 28 May 2004 (S/2004/437) "to cooperate both bilaterally and in international bodies to eliminate unnecessary restrictions and barriers that have the effect of isolating the Turkish Cypriots and impeding their development, deeming such a move as consistent with Security Council resolutions 541 (1983) and 550 (1984)".

As for the claim that Turkey puts at risk the stability of the region, it should be underlined that it is indeed the Greek Cypriot administration that is exacerbating tension in the region by trying to create a fait accompli as regards the hydrocarbon resources of the area. Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot side, on the other hand, have been compelled to take steps to protect their legitimate rights and interests over the natural resources of the region. At the same time, it is again the Turkish Cypriot side that has been taking initiatives to resolve the issue in an amicable and equitable manner. In this regard, I wish to refer to the proposal put forward, as a gesture of goodwill and conciliation by President Derviş Eroğlu in New York on 24 September 2011, and later in a more comprehensive manner on 29 September 2012, regarding the fair and equitable distribution of the hydrocarbon resources of the island. If the Greek Cypriot side is sincere about cooperation and reconciliation regarding the island and the region, there is no justification whatsoever for not responding positively to this constructive proposal.

Against this background, it is clear that the slanderous remarks of the Greek Cypriot representative against Turkey are not corroborated by the legal and historical facts of the island. Thus, instead of levelling unfounded accusations against Turkey and playing the role of the victim in Cyprus, the Greek Cypriot administration should adopt a more positive approach within the context of the efforts carried out for a fair and durable comprehensive settlement in Cyprus under your mission of good offices.

(*Signed*) Hilmi **Akil**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

United Nations A/67/580–S/2012/831

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
19 November 2012

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-seventh session
Agenda items 30 and 117

Security Council
Sixty-seventh year

Report of the Security Council

Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters

Letter dated 15 November 2012 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the pleasure to write to you in my capacity as Chair of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement concerning the open debate of the Security Council on the working methods of the Security Council, to be held on Monday, 26 November 2012.

In order to have a rich debate on the subject matter on 26 November, which could lead to the achievement of our mutual goal of further improving the working methods of the Security Council, I am attaching herewith, for your consideration and the consideration of the members of the General Assembly and the Security Council, the position of the Non-Aligned Movement concerning the working methods of the Security Council as stipulated in the relevant paragraphs of the final document (A/67/506-S/2012/752, annex I), adopted by the Sixteenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Tehran from 26 to 31 August 2012 (see annex).

In this regard, and with a view to assisting the Security Council in its efforts to achieve the desired progress in reforming the working methods of the Council, I stress the importance that the Non-Aligned Movement attaches to having its positions taken into consideration in any possible outcome of the open debate of the Security Council.

I would highly appreciate if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 30 and 117, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammad **Khazaee**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
Islamic Republic of Iran

12-59670 (E) 231112

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Annex to the identical letters dated 15 November 2012 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Position of the Non-Aligned Movement concerning the working methods of the Security Council as stipulated in the relevant paragraphs of the final document (A/67/506-S/2012/752, annex I) adopted by the Sixteenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Tehran from 26 to 31 August 2012

29 The Heads of State or Government expressed their serious concern and complete dismay at the victimization of innocent civilians in instances where force has been employed or sanctions have been imposed, including those authorized by the Security Council. In the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations, they called on all States to advance the principle of the non-use of force and peaceful settlement of disputes as a means of achieving collective security rather than the threat of force or use of force, bearing in mind "that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest" as stipulated in the Charter.[1]

77.5 The Heads of State or Government stressed the central role of the United Nations in global governance and that it could only be achieved through strictly observing the delicate balance in the Charter between the principal organs of the United Nations, revitalizing the work of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, and the reform of the Security Council, including its expansion, democratization, improving its transparency, accountability and working methods;

80 The Heads of State or Government underscored the need for United Nations Member States to fully respect the functions and powers of each principal organ of the United Nations, in particular the General Assembly, and to maintain the balance among these organs within their respective Charter-based functions and powers. They stressed that the Security Council must fully observe all Charter provisions as well as all General Assembly resolutions which clarify its relationship with the latter organ and other principal organs. In this context, they affirmed that Article 24 of the Charter does not necessarily provide the Security Council with the competence to address issues which fall within the functions and powers of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, including in the areas of norm-setting, legislation, administrative and budgetary matters, and establishing definitions, bearing in mind that the Assembly is primarily tasked with the progressive development of international law and its codification.[2] The Heads of State or Government expressed their grave concern over the increasing and continuing encroachment by the Council on issues which clearly fall within the functions and powers of other principal organs of the United Nations and their subsidiary bodies. They further stressed that close cooperation and coordination among all principal organs is highly indispensable in order to enable the United Nations to remain relevant and capable of meeting the existing, new and emerging threats and challenges.

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[1] Charter of the United Nations, preamble.

[2] In accordance with Article 13 (1) of the Charter of the United Nations.

81 The Heads of State or Government stressed that while Member States have conferred on the Security Council the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security pursuant to Article 24 (1) of the Charter and in carrying out its duties under this responsibility, the Council acts on their behalf. In this context, they further stressed that the Council should report and be accountable to the General Assembly in accordance with Article 24 (3) of the Charter.

82 The Heads of State or Government reiterated their concern over the continuing encroachment by the Security Council on the functions and powers of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council through addressing issues which traditionally fall within the competence of the latter organs, and the attempts to enter areas of norm-setting, administrative and budgetary matters and establishing definitions which fall within the purview of the Assembly. They further expressed concern over the constant attempts by the Security Council to use thematic issues under its consideration to expand its mandate into areas which do not pose a threat to international peace and security, and further urged the Council to confine to its mandate in accordance with the Charter provisions.

83 Consistent with and guided by the aforementioned principled positions and affirming the need to defend, preserve and promote these positions, the Heads of State or Government will continue to undertake the following measures, among others:

83.1 Urge all States to uphold the primacy of and full respect for the provisions of the Charter pertaining to the functions and powers of the Assembly, call on the Presidents of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Security Council to conduct regular discussions and coordination among themselves regarding the agenda and programme of work of the respective principal organs that they represent in order to establish increased coherence and complementarity among these organs in a mutually reinforcing manner, respectful of each others' mandates, and with a view to generating a mutual understanding among them, with whom the members of the respective organs that they represent have vested in good faith their trust and confidence;

83.2 Welcome as a step forward the informal meetings between the July presidencies of the Council, and United Nations Member States on the preparation of the annual report of the Security Council, including those convened by the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam in 2008, Uganda in 2009, Nigeria in 2010, Germany in 2011 and Colombia in 2012, and call for more regular interactions between future July presidencies of the Security Council and the wider membership of the United Nations, which can help enhance the quality of such reports;

83.3 Call on the Security Council to submit a more explanatory, comprehensive and analytical annual report to the General Assembly, assessing the work of the Council, including such cases in which the Council has failed to act, and the views expressed by its members during the consideration of the agenda items under its consideration; and further call on the Security Council to elaborate the circumstances under which it adopts different outcomes whether resolutions, presidential statements, press statements or elements to the press;

83.4 Call on the Security Council, pursuant to Articles 15 (1) and 24 (3) of the Charter, to submit special reports for the consideration of the General Assembly;

83.5 Call on the Security Council to ensure that its monthly assessments are comprehensive and analytical, and issued in a timely fashion. The General Assembly may consider proposing parameters for the elaboration of such assessments;

83.6 Call on the Security Council to fully take into account the recommendations of the General Assembly on matters relating to international peace and security, consistent with Article 11 (2) of the Charter;

83.7 Oppose and stop ongoing attempts to shift issues under the agenda of the General Assembly or the Economic and Social Council to the Security Council, and the encroachment by the latter on the functions and powers of the Assembly.

89 [...] the Heads of State or Government agreed that formal presentation of candidatures for the position of Secretary-General should be done in a manner that allows sufficient time for interaction with Member States in the General Assembly and the Security Council, and requested that, during the selection process of the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly convene a meeting of the General Assembly for an exchange of views and dialogue with all candidates;

91 The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed and underscored the validity and relevance of the Movement's principled positions concerning the question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council, and other matters related to the Security Council, in particular the directives of the Movement adopted at its eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth Summits, which have been reflected in the Movement's position and negotiating papers, and the decisions of the Ministerial Conferences and Meetings, as follows:

91.1 The Movement, while noting with appreciation efforts undertaken, notes with concern the lack of concrete results in the intergovernmental negotiations in the informal plenary of the General Assembly on the question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council, and other matters related to the Council, based on General Assembly decisions 62/557, 63/565, 64/568 and 65/554, and notes that the negotiations have shown that while a convergence of views has emerged, major differences still exist, and while there have been some improvements made to the working methods of the Council, they have not satisfied even the minimum expectations of the general membership of the United Nations, leaving much room for improvement;

91.2 In this context, the Heads of State or Government reiterated that General Assembly decision 62/557 is and shall continue to be the basis of intergovernmental negotiations on the Security Council reform;

91.3 Reform of the Security Council should be comprehensive, addressing all substantive issues relating, inter alia, to the question of the membership, regional representation, the Council's agenda, its working methods and decision-making process, including the veto, and should garner the widest possible political acceptance by Member States in line with the provisions of

the Charter and relevant General Assembly decisions, particularly decision 62/557;

91.4 In recent years, the Security Council has been too quick to threaten or authorize enforcement action in some cases while being silent and inactive in others. Furthermore, the Council has been increasingly resorting to Chapter VII of the Charter as an umbrella for addressing issues that do not necessarily pose an immediate threat to international peace and security. A careful review of these trends indicates that the Council could have opted for alternative provisions to respond more appropriately to particular cases. Instead of excessive and quick use of Chapter VII, efforts should be made to fully utilize the provisions of Chapters VI and VIII for the pacific settlement of disputes. Chapter VII should be invoked, as intended, as a measure of last resort. Unfortunately, provisions of Articles 41 and 42 in some cases have been too quickly resorted to, while the other options had not been fully exhausted;

91.5 The Security Council-imposed sanctions remain an issue of serious concern to Non-Aligned Countries. In accordance with the Charter, sanctions should be considered to be imposed only after all means of peaceful settlement of disputes under Chapter VI of the Charter have been exhausted and a thorough consideration undertaken of the short-term and long-term effects of such sanctions. Sanctions are a blunt instrument, the use of which raises fundamental ethical questions of whether sufferings inflicted on vulnerable groups in the target country are legitimate means of exerting pressure. The objectives of sanctions are not to punish or otherwise exact retribution on the populace. In this regard, the objectives of sanctions regimes should be clearly defined, and that its imposition should be for a specified time frame and be based on tenable legal grounds, and that it should be lifted as soon as the objectives are achieved. The conditions demanded of the State or party on which sanctions are imposed should be clearly defined and subject to periodic review. Sanctions should be imposed only when there exists a threat to international peace and security or an act of aggression, in accordance with the Charter, and that it is not applicable "preventively" in instances of mere violation of international law, norms or standards. Targeted sanctions may be a better alternative so long as the population of targeted State concerned is not victimised whether directly or indirectly;

91.6 Transparency, openness and consistency are key elements that the Security Council should observe in all its activities, approaches and procedures. Regrettably, the Council has neglected these important factors on numerous occasions. Such instances include unscheduled open debates with selective notification, reluctance in convening open debates on some issues of high significance, repeatedly restricting participation in some of the open debates and discriminating between members and non-members of the Council, particularly with regard to sequencing and time limits of statements during the open debates, failure to submit special reports to the General Assembly as required under Article 24 of the Charter, submission of annual reports still lacking sufficient information and analytical content, and lack of minimal parameters for the elaboration of the monthly assessment by the Security Council presidencies. The Council must comply with the provisions of Article 31 of the Charter, which allow any non-Council member to participate in discussions on matters affecting it. Rule 48 of the provisional

rules of procedure of the Council should be thoroughly observed. Closed meetings and informal consultations should be kept to a minimum and as the exception they were meant to be;

91.7 The reform of the Security Council should be addressed in an early, comprehensive, transparent and balanced manner, without setting artificial deadlines. It should ensure that the agenda of the Council reflects the needs and interests of both developing and developed countries, in an objective, rational, non-selective and non-arbitrary manner;

91.8 The enlargement of the Council, as a body primarily responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security, and the reform of its working methods should lead to a democratic, more representative, more accountable and more effective Council;

91.9 The rules of procedure of the Security Council, which have remained provisional for more than 60 years, should be formalized in order to improve its transparency and accountability;

91.10 The Heads of State or Government acknowledge the historical injustices against Africa with regard to its representation in the Security Council and expressed support for increased and enhanced representation for Africa in the reformed Security Council. The Heads of State or Government took note of the African common position as reflected in the Ezulwini Consensus and the Sirte Declaration;

92.2 Call on the Security Council to allow briefings by the Special Envoys or Representatives of the Secretary-General and the United Nations Secretariat to take place in public meetings, unless in exceptional circumstances;

92.3 Call on the Security Council to further enhance its relationship with the United Nations Secretariat and troop-contributing countries, including through a sustained, regular and timely interaction. Meetings with troop-contributing countries should be held not only in the drawing up of mandates, but also in their implementation, when considering a change in, or renewal of, or completion of a mission mandate, or when there is a rapid deterioration of the situation on the ground. In this context, the Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations should involve troop-contributing countries more frequently and intensively in its deliberations, especially in the very early stages of mission planning;

92.4 Call upon the Security Council to uphold the primacy of and respect for the Charter in connection with its functions and powers, and stresses once again that the decision by the Security Council to initiate formal or informal discussions on the situation in any Member State of the United Nations or any issue that does not constitute a threat to international peace and security is contrary to Article 24 of the Charter;

92.5 Call on the Council to establish its subsidiary organs in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Charter, and that these organs should function in a manner that would provide adequate and timely information on their activities to the general United Nations membership;

92.6 Reject the use of the Security Council as a tool to pursue national political interests and agenda aggravating rather than alleviating situations contrary to its mission enshrined in the Charter, and stress the necessity of non-selectivity,

impartiality and accountability in the work of the Council, and the need for the Council to strictly keep within the powers and functions accorded to it by the Member States under the Charter;

92.7 Urge the Council to avoid resorting to Chapter VII of the Charter as an umbrella for addressing issues that do not necessarily pose a threat to international peace and security, and to fully utilize the provisions of other relevant Chapters, where appropriate, including Chapters VI and VIII, before invoking Chapter VII, which should be a measure of last resort, if necessary;

92.8 Oppose attempts through the imposition or prolongation of sanctions or their extension by the Security Council against any State under the pretext or with the aim of achieving the political objectives of one or a few States, rather than in the general interest of the international community;

111 The Heads of State or Government expressed concern at several instances in which the Security Council denied the coordinator of the NAM Caucus in the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) an opportunity to address members of the Security Council on matters related to the competence of the Commission. They urged the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council to utilize the expertise of the PBC, including the coordinator of the NAM Caucus of the PBC, as the representative of the largest grouping within the PBC, by ensuring participation in discussions on all issues of relevance to, or falling within, the competence of the PBC. Furthermore, they stressed the necessity to promote the institutional relation between the PBC and the General Assembly, the Security Council and the ECOSOC.

United Nations A/67/581

General Assembly

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Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 121 (j)
Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization

Letter dated 14 November 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In accordance with instructions received from the Government of the Republic of Azerbaijan, I have the honour to submit herewith the Baku Declaration adopted at the 12th Summit of the Economic Cooperation Organization, held in Baku on 16 October 2012 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under the agenda item 121 (j).

(*Signed*) Agshin **Mehdiyev**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 14 November 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Twelfth Summit of the Economic Cooperation Organization

Baku Declaration, 2012

(Baku, 16 October 2012)

The 12th Summit of the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) was held in Baku on 16 October 2012. The meeting was presided by H.E. Mr. Ilham Aliyev, President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, and attended by:

H.E. Mr. Hamid Karzai
President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

H.E. Dr. Mahmood Ahmadi Nejad
President of the Islamic Republic of Iran

H.E. Mr. Asif Ali Zardari
President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

H.E. Mr. Emomali Rahmon
President of the Republic of Tajikistan

H.E. Mr. Recep Tayyip Erdogan
Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey

H.E. Mr. Ilgizar Sobirov
Chairman of the Senate of Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan

H.E. Mr. Askar Zhumagaliyev
Minister of Transport and Communications of the Republic of Kazakhstan

H.E. Mr. Erlan Abdyldaev
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic

The Heads of State/Government/delegation had an in-depth exchange of views on important regional and global issues of common interest with a view to promoting the socioeconomic well-being of the peoples of the ECO region in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. They also reviewed the performance/progress made by ECO during the last two decades towards achieving its aims, objectives and principles as envisaged in the Treaty of Izmir, taking into account the political, social, technological and economic developments that took place in the region as well as in the world, defined policy guidelines to be followed and emphasized that continued peace, stability and security in the region were prerequisites for attaining ECO goals and objectives. In this context, the Heads of State/Government/delegation,

Bearing in mind the goals and objectives of ECO as set forth in the Treaty of Izmir as well as the declarations and communiqués of previous Summits,

Reaffirming their resolve to enhance efforts towards improved economic cooperation, social welfare, quality of life, economic growth and sustainable development in the ECO region,

Reiterating the strong political will of the member States towards strengthening regional cooperation within the framework of the Economic Cooperation Organization,

Expressing concern about the existing unresolved conflicts in the ECO region, particularly the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan, which impedes the development of economic cooperation on the regional level as well as the broader level, and stressing the importance of making increased efforts for the earliest resolution of this conflict within the territorial integrity, sovereignty and the internationally recognized borders of the Republic of Azerbaijan,

Expressing concern at the unilateral coercive economic sanctions, which hinder economic development, cooperation, freedom of commerce and trade essential for friendship among nations, including regional cooperation within the ECO region,

Acknowledging the importance of regional cooperation, welcoming and supporting the progress achieved in the Istanbul Process "Heart of Asia" on Regional Security and Cooperation for a Secure and Stable Afghanistan, and in this regard reiterating their further support for the implementation of the seven priority confidence-building measures,

Recalling the major international conferences since their last Summit, including the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Istanbul in May 2011, Rio+20 in June 2012 as well as the Sixteenth Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement, held in Tehran in August 2012, and other relevant international and regional conferences,

Reiterating the importance of implementing the key ECO agreements for achieving ECO goals and objectives,

Appreciating actions taken to implement the ECO projects/programmes in advancement of the initiatives which would further strengthen ECO as an effective organization for regional economic cooperation, and encouraging further actions to this end,

1. *Appreciated* the work done by the Council of Ministers at its 20th Meeting, held on 15 October 2012, endorsed its report and instructed the Secretary-General to ensure its full implementation;

2. *Welcomed* the positive developments during the "Treaty Event" organized in the framework of the 20th Meeting of the Council of Ministers;

3. *Invited* the member States to consider the possibility of signing/ratifying the remaining ECO agreements;

4. *Expressed* their satisfaction with the successful holding of the Fourth ECO Ministerial Meeting on Commerce and Foreign Trade, held in Kabul in 2011, and invited the States members of the Economic Cooperation Organization to take all necessary measures to implement the decisions of the Ministerial Meeting;

5. *Underlined* the need for achieving a substantial increase in intra-ECO trade and the share of the ECO region in world trade by the gradual reduction and removal, to the extent possible, of the tariff and non-tariff barriers;

6. *Renewed* their commitment for the implementation of the ECO Trade Agreement by the contracting parties, emphasized the need for operationalizing the Agreement by 1 January 2013, as reflected in the report of the Third Meeting of the ECO Trade Agreement Cooperation Council, and invited the remaining member States to accede to the Agreement;

7. *Reaffirmed* their commitment to support the accession of the member States to the World Trade Organization;

8. *Appreciated* the role played by the ECO Trade and Development Bank, urged the strengthening of its financial capacity to meet the growing demand for economic exchange and expansion of the scope of the Bank's activities in the ECO region, called upon the remaining member States to consider joining the Bank, and welcomed the signing by the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the Republic of Azerbaijan of the Articles of Agreement of the Bank;

9. *Reiterated* the importance of early operationalization of the ECO Reinsurance Company, and called upon the contracting parties to attach high priority to expedite all the required procedures in order to establish the Company;

10. *Acknowledged* the significant role of the private sector as an engine of growth and economic development in the region, and called upon the ECO Chamber of Commerce and Industry to enhance its role in cooperation with the private sector of the States members of the Economic Cooperation Organization;

11. *Expressed* their satisfaction about the successful holding of the Eighth ECO Ministerial Meeting on Transport and Communications, held in Ashgabat in June 2011, and urged the States members of the Economic Cooperation Organization to take all necessary measures to implement the decisions of the Ministerial Meeting;

12. *Welcomed* the establishment of road corridors along Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan-Afghanistan-Iran and Islamabad-Tehran-Istanbul, called for establishing additional ECO road corridors, and recognizing the progress in the Uzen-Bereket-Gorgan and Baku-Tbilisi-Kars Railway Projects, called for faster implementation of the rail projects along Qazvin-Rasht-Astara (Iran)-Astara (Azerbaijan), Uzbekistan-Kyrgyzstan-China and Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan-Afghanistan-Iran-Turkey, and early removal of the existing obstacles to the smooth operation of the Bandar Abbas-Almaty, Islamabad-Tehran-Istanbul and Istanbul-Almaty rail corridors;

13. *Recognized* the importance of regional cooperation in information and communications technology by developing projects and programmes, and in this regard noted the forthcoming Ministerial Meeting on information and communications technology;

14. *Invited* the international and regional funding institutions and the member States to participate in financing and implementing the ECO Railway Network Development Plan, which was prepared under the aegis of the Joint ECO/Islamic Development Bank Project on the Transit Transport Framework Agreement and adopted by the 11th Meeting of the Heads of Economic Cooperation Organization Railway Authorities, held in Ankara in June 2012, and also called upon the Secretariat to expedite preparation of the road, maritime and customs transit development plans;

15. *Invited* the member States to address the existing obstacles, including infrastructural, administrative, customs, transit, tariff and security obstacles facing operationalization of all established road and rail corridors, where possible;

16. *Acknowledged* the importance of cooperation in the energy sector among the member States for the development of their economies, and called upon the Third ECO Ministerial Meeting on Energy, to be held in Tehran, to consider relevant initiatives in this regard;

17. *Acknowledged* also the vast potential of the ECO region in the field of renewable sources of energy and its importance for sustainable development, the increase of energy productivity and efficiency, as well as cleaner energy production;

18. *Reaffirmed* the right of all countries to develop, research, produce and use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;

19. *Expressed* their satisfaction about the successful holding of the Fourth ECO Ministerial Meeting on Environment in Tehran in June 2011, and appreciated the adoption of the Framework Plan of Action on Environmental Cooperation and Global Warming in the ECO region for the period 2011-2015, and urged the environmental organizations of member States to consider the possibility of extending their technical and financial support for its implementation;

20. *Noted* the increased concerns of the member States about food security, which is one of the major challenges at the global level, emphasized the importance of ensuring food security in the region, and supported the efforts of the Republic of Turkey for the establishment of the Regional Coordination Centre, to be inaugurated at the Fifth ECO Ministerial Meeting on Agriculture, to be held in Antalya in November 2012, for the implementation of the regional programme for food security;

21. *Emphasized* the importance of strengthening cooperation among the States members of the Economic Cooperation Organization in the field of industry, especially in standardization and the development of small and medium-size enterprises to enhance productivity in the member States and facilitate the trade of goods in the region, and requested the member States to expedite the signing/ratification of the Statute of the Regional Institute for Standardization, Conformity Assessment, Accreditation and Metrology (RISCAM) for its early operationalization;

22. *Acknowledged* the crucial role of tourism for strengthening cultural affinities and enhancing trade and the spirit of solidarity in the region, and decided to facilitate the movement of tourists and conduct joint events and studies for the promotion of tourism in the ECO region;

23. *Appreciated* the progress made through the Comprehensive Plan of Action for the Enhancement of the External Relations of ECO to strengthen its ties with the United Nations system and regional and international organizations, keeping in view the provisions of the Treaty of Izmir and previous high-level decisions;

24. *Appreciated* the ECO Cultural Institute for its contributions to the enhanced cultural cooperation in the ECO region, and invited the remaining signatories to ratify its charter;

25. *Appreciated* the operationalization of the ECO Science Foundation in Islamabad, aimed at fostering regional cooperation in science and technology among the member States, and invited the remaining member States to sign/ratify its charter;

26. *Appreciated* the operationalization of the ECO Educational Institute in Ankara, aimed at fostering regional cooperation in education, invited the member States to kindly initiate follow-up actions on the provisions of the charter of the Educational Institute, and invited the remaining member States to sign/ratify its charter;

27. *Acknowledged* the need for strengthening cooperation on essential issues that are at the centre of the sustainable human resources development in the ECO region, with a special focus on education, and reaffirmed their commitment towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals in the ECO region, particularly health-related Millennium Development Goals to reduce child mortality, improve maternal health and combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases;

28. *Recognized* the need to strengthen the work of the Regional Centre for Disaster Risk Management in Mashhad, and encouraged it to develop, in consultation with the Secretariat, a coordinated regional approach for effective cooperation among the member States in this field;

29. *Noted with satisfaction* progress in the implementation of the European Union-funded project entitled "Fight against trafficking from/to Afghanistan with the ECO member States";

30. *Expressed their satisfaction* about the successful holding of the Third ECO Interior Ministers Meeting, held in Istanbul in December 2010, and its outcomes, and called upon interested member States to take the necessary measures for the establishment of ECOPOL;

31. *Reaffirmed* their commitment to render all necessary support to enhance public-private partnerships in the ECO region;

32. *Welcomed* the initiative by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for the establishment of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Economic Cooperation Organization, and expressed the hope that the Assembly would enable the ECO Parliaments to support the activities/programmes of ECO through necessary legislative measures;

33. *Appreciated* the work done by the Eminent Persons Group established on the initiative of the Republic of Turkey, which undertook a performance appraisal of the Organization, identified major challenges and recommended ways to improve ECO efficiency, dynamism and visibility;

34. *Appreciated* the contribution of the former Secretary-General, H.E. M. Yahya Maroofi, to the Organization, welcomed the appointment of H.E. Dr. Shamil Aleskerov as the new ECO Secretary-General, and expressed confidence that he would effectively contribute to the enhancement and acceleration of regional cooperation, take appropriate initiatives to that end and promote the projection of the image and activities of the Economic Cooperation Organization;

35. *Underlined* the importance of timely payments by the member States of their mandatory budgetary contributions to ensure the efficient, effective and results-based functioning of the Organization;

36. *Emphasized* the importance of effective monitoring and follow-up, by member States and the Secretariat, of ECO projects and regional programmes to ensure their timely implementation and operationalization;

37. *Welcomed* the appointments of Mr. Iftikhar Hussain Arif, effective from 5 April 2013, as the new President of the ECO Cultural Institute, Mr. Manzoor Hussain Soomro as President of the ECO Science Foundation, Mr. Selahattin Turan as President of the ECO Educational Institute and Mrs. Atousa Goudarzi as the Dean of the ECO College of Insurance;

38. *Welcomed* the endorsement by the Council of the observer status to the Cooperation Council of Turkic-Speaking States, the future relationship of which would be governed by ECO Modalities for Granting Observer/Dialogue Partnership Status;

39. *Noted* the attendance of the delegation of Turkmenistan at the 12th Summit of ECO and its support to ECO;

40. *Expressed* their special thanks to the Republic of Turkey for holding the chairmanship of ECO from December 2010 to October 2012 in a very efficient way;

41. *Welcomed* the offer of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to host the 13th Summit of the Economic Cooperation Organization in Islamabad in 2014;

42. *Welcomed* the offer of the Republic of Tajikistan to host the 21st Meeting of the Council of Ministers in Dushanbe in 2013;

43. *Expressed* their profound thanks for the sagacious manner in which H.E. Mr. Ilham Aliyev, President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, led the deliberations of the 12th Summit of the Economic Cooperation Organization to a successful conclusion and expressed their sincere gratitude to the Government and the people of the Republic of Azerbaijan for the warm hospitality and the excellent arrangements made for the Summit.

United Nations A/67/582

General Assembly

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Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 146
Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations

Budget performance of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012

Report of the Secretary-General

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Summary

The total expenditure for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy (UNLB), for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012 has been linked to the objective of the Base through the results-based-budgeting framework under the support component.

During the reporting period, UNLB continued the consolidation and streamlining of its existing support capabilities and functions in the context of the reprofiling of the Base as the Global Service Centre and completed the full commissioning of the United Nations Support Base at Valencia, Spain. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 65/291, the following functions were transferred from the Department of Field Support at Headquarters to UNLB: the Information and Communications Technology Division asset management functions, the financial systems technical support, the global education grant processing function and the field contracts management function.

UNLB incurred $64.3 million in expenditure for the reporting period, representing a budget implementation rate of 93.8 per cent (compared with expenditure of $68.1 million, or an implementation rate of 99.9 per cent, in the prior financial period).

The decrease in expenditure under operational costs was due mainly to the postponement of a major information technology project owing to the lengthy procurement process. The underexpenditure under civilian personnel was mainly attributable to lower-than-budgeted actual common staff costs for national staff.

Human resources incumbency levels remained relatively stable compared to the prior period.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012.)

			Variance	
Category	*Apportionment*	*Expenditure*	*Amount*	*Percentage*
Civilian personnel	40 477.8	39 411.4	1 066.4	2.6
Operational costs	28 034.7	24 841.8	3 192.9	11.4
Gross requirements	**68 512.5**	**64 253.2**	**4 259.3**	**6.2**
Staff assessment income	6 249.9	5 889.0	360.9	5.8
Net requirements	**62 262.6**	**58 364.2**	**3 898.4**	**6.3**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)				
Total requirements	**68 512.5**	**64 253.2**	**4 259.3**	**6.2**

Human resources incumbency performance

Category	*Approved*[a]	*Actual (average)*	*Vacancy rate (percentage)*[b]
International staff	118	93	21.2
National staff	270	258	4.4
Temporary positions[c]			
National staff	13	10	23.1

[a] Represents the highest level of authorized strength.
[b] Based on monthly incumbency and approved monthly strength.
[c] Funded under general temporary assistance.

The present report also outlines the status of the implementation of the strategic deployment stocks for the same period.

Performance of strategic deployment stocks

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012.)

Category	*Issued*[a]	*Expenditure*
Strategic deployment stocks	47 706	22 835

[a] Reflects replacement values.

The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in section VI of the present report.

I. Introduction

1. The budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy (UNLB), for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 28 February 2011 (A/65/760) and amounted to $60,528,400 gross ($55,275,400 net). The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in its related report (A/65/743/Add.12), recommended approval of the amount of $60,528,400 gross ($55,275,400 net) proposed by the Secretary-General.

2. The General Assembly, in its resolution 65/291, approved an amount of $68,512,500 gross ($62,262,600 net) for the maintenance of UNLB for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012, including the budgetary requirements of the tenants units (Standing Police Capacity, Justice and Corrections Standing Capacity and Integrated Training Service) located at UNLB and comprising 52 posts. The total amount was assessed on Member States.

3. The General Assembly, by its resolution 56/292, endorsed the concept and implementation of the strategic deployment stocks, set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 14 March 2002 (A/56/870), for one complex mission and approved $141,546,000 for that purpose. The objective of the strategic deployment stocks is to provide the capability to deploy relevant missions within rapid deployment time frames and to reduce the procurement lead time for mission-critical equipment required during the start-up or expansion phases. It is a revolving dynamic capability which is continuously evaluated to ensure that its equipment is appropriate to meet evolving operational requirements. In its resolution 59/299, the Assembly approved the inclusion of strategic deployment stocks replenishment within the commitment authority described in section IV, paragraph 1, of its resolution 49/233 A. In its resolution 64/269, the Assembly decided that, if a decision of the Security Council relating to the start-up phase or expansion phase of peacekeeping operations resulted in the need for expenditure, the Secretary-General was authorized, with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to enter into commitments up to $50 million of the balance of the stores available from the strategic deployment stocks and draw upon them, with the drawings from the stocks to be replenished when the initial appropriation was received. In its resolution 66/266, the Assembly decided to apply $50,000,000 from the strategic deployment stocks against the resources required for the United Nations Logistics Base for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013.

II. Mandate performance

A. Overall

4. The original storage facility for the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat was the United Nations Supply Depot, located first in Naples, Italy, and subsequently moved to Pisa. The depot was established in 1956 to receive assets available upon the closure of the United Nations Emergency Force. The United Nations Logistics Base has been in operation since late 1994 at Brindisi.

5. A memorandum of understanding governing the use of property and facilities at Brindisi by the United Nations was signed by the Secretary-General and the

Government of Italy on 23 November 1994. The first addendum to the memorandum, in respect of the donation of three new warehouses, was signed on 7 December 2001, and the second addendum, pertaining to the transfer of additional premises and areas to UNLB by the Government of Italy, was signed on 4 August 2008. A third addendum, in respect of the transfer of six buildings and an open area to UNLB by the Government of Italy, was signed on 23 November 2011. A memorandum of understanding governing the use of premises at Valencia by the United Nations was signed by the Secretary-General and the Government of Spain on 28 January 2009.

6. The objective of the Logistics Base is to ensure efficient and effective peacekeeping operations.

7. Within this overall objective, the Logistics Base has, during the performance period, contributed to one expected accomplishment by delivering on related key outputs, as shown in the framework below. The framework is grouped under the following functional areas of the Logistics Base: the Logistics Service, the Communications and Information Technology Service, the Support Service, and the tenant units, which include the Standing Police Capacity, the Justice and Corrections Standing Capacity and the Integrated Training Service.

8. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based-budgeting framework set out in the 2011/12 budget report. In particular, the performance report compares the actual indicators of achievement, that is, the extent to which actual progress has been made during the period against the expected accomplishments, with the planned indicators of achievement, and the actually completed outputs with the planned outputs.

B. Budget implementation

9. The following milestones were achieved during the performance period:

(a) The establishment of the United Nations Support Base at Valencia, Spain, including its full commissioning, was completed;

(b) The construction programme at the Logistics Base campus, as well as the construction of building B, to be used as a data centre and for office space, were completed;

(c) The consolidation and streamlining of existing support capabilities and functions of the Logistics Base in the context of the reprofiling of the Base as the Global Service Centre was initiated with the restructuring of the Logistics Service and the Support Service and the transfer from the Department of Field Support at Headquarters of four functions, namely, the Information and Communications Technology Division asset management function, the financial systems technical support, the global education grant processing function and the field contracts management function.

10. The Logistics Service and the Support Service successfully managed the following activities:

(a) Storage, maintenance, receipt, inspection, issuance and rotation of vehicles, engineering materials and supplies and equipment needed to start and sustain peacekeeping missions;

(b) Refurbishment of vehicles, generators and air-conditioning units for inclusion in United Nations reserve stocks and reissuance to peacekeeping missions;

(c) Ground support for aircraft movements, including for the World Food Programme;

(d) Deployment of UNLB staff as mission support teams to provide support to field missions in a variety of areas, including modularization;

(e) Provision of support to the start-up of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) by several UNLB sections and embedding of six UNSMIL staff members into various teams at UNLB, to provide greater operational efficiency;

(f) Coordination and facilitation of a total of 235 training courses for 3,419 participants;

(g) Achievement of level 4 foundation certification in purchasing with the Chartered Institute of Purchasing and Supply by nine staff members;

(h) Provision of support in procurement to special political missions with limited or no procurement capacity through the comprehensive operational mission procurement and acquisition support service initiative of the Department of Field Support under the global field support strategy. During the reporting period, the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA), the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA) and UNSMIL were supported through the initiative;

(i) Completion of the construction of building B, which is part of the consolidated satellite communication facility. The upgrade of the electrical network is being suspended pending the finalization of a new bidding process, as the vendor initially selected went bankrupt;

(j) Review of 372 cases by the Field Central Review Board, which resulted in the recommendation of 12,193 candidates for roster placement in various occupational groups.

11. The Communications and Information Technology Service completed a number of significant projects, including:

(a) Completion and commissioning of the United Nations Support Base at Valencia as a secondary communications site in the context of the active-active and load-balanced United Nations information and communications technology hub to provide hosting and connectivity services to field operations and United Nations agencies, funds and programmes;

(b) Establishment of the information and communications technology infrastructure support system necessary to host the systems from the newly completed information and communications technology facilities;

(c) Successful testing and deployment of virtual desktop technology and infrastructure, resulting in lower operating costs;

(d) Extension of the ISO 27001 certification for another year for the UNLB Data Centre and Satellite Farm;

(e) Availability of the data centre infrastructure telecommunications network services (voice, data and videoconferencing) at above 99 per cent;

(f) Installation, testing and commissioning of multi-site video teleconferencing between Valencia and Brindisi providing centralization and automated failover;

(g) Successful transfer of all satellite communication services from United Nations Headquarters in New York to the Global Service Centre;

(h) Establishment of the data centre hardware and software necessary to support the customization efforts of the enterprise resource planning project (Umoja) at the Global Service Centre;

(i) Initiation of the satellite communications infrastructure optimization process to support the deployment to field operations of the enterprise resource planning system and other centralized applications.

12. The Strategic Air Operations Centre has continued to provide support to missions in respect of the monitoring and tracking of strategic airlifts and specific VIP flights. The Centre has also generated 12 global fleet utilization reports and recommendations in order to achieve the maximum and optimal use of a fewer number of aircraft for strategic airlift movements, and has produced network and fleet planning reports through the use of progressive forecasting techniques to identify the true demand for air support.

13. The Geographic Information System (GIS) Centre rapidly deployed experts to the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) and to the United Nations Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia (UNSOA) to set up and configure geospatial systems and tune the performances of geodatabases. The Centre also assisted the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) with the remote set-up of the Google Enterprise System and processing of satellite imagery to support elections and other activities. Further, the Centre supported the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) with processing of satellite imagery and in conducting the groundwater exploration study and identification of the potential sites. Support was also provided to the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) and to the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) in the production of topographic maps.

14. The Engineering Standardization and Design Centre monitored and maintained the increased capacity online engineering database, created two real-time virtual workspaces, increasing the total number of workspaces being managed to nine. The Centre served as help desk to support field missions and provided on-the-ground support to UNSOA, UNSMIL, the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe, Uganda, the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) and the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) for large engineering projects. The Centre further developed, maintained and merged several planning templates into one standardized template for the planning of all sizes of camps for military and formed police units, providing all key engineering data, including quantities, costs and links to systems contracts. The Centre developed and maintained 16 standardized engineering design packages for the most common facilities and installations in field missions. The Centre also supported the Engineering Section of the Department of Field Support at Headquarters in developing new systems contracts for next-generation technologies.

Tenant units

Standing Police Capacity

15. The Standing Police Capacity started up the police components in UNSMIL and the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA). In addition, the Standing Police Capacity provided extensive assistance for periods varying from 1 to 3 months to UNOWA, UNMISS, UNISFA, the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), UNAMID, UNSMIL, the United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Chad.

16. In partnership with other stakeholders, the Standing Police Capacity was involved in technical and police assessments in a fact-finding mission to Syria with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and UNMISS, a support mission to Sahel with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), a meeting of the High-level Policy Committee of the West Africa Coast Initiative in Dakar and missions in Guinea with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as well as in UNOCI and UNMIT.

Justice and Corrections Standing Capacity

17. The Justice and Corrections Standing Capacity provided start-up support to UNMISS and the United Nations Supervision Mission in Syria (UNSMIS), as well as support to UNOCI.

Integrated Training Service

18. The Integrated Training Service provided civilian predeployment training to 379 staff.

C. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions

19. The Logistics Base provided satellite connectivity and other information technology support for two training sessions organized by WFP at the San Vito Base. In addition, the Communications and Information Technology Service continued to support Internet protocol telephony and data services of the United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot of WFP. The International Computing Centre (ICC) and the United Nations Office for Project Services received office computer services as well as Internet protocol telephony and computer network services.

20. The General Assembly, in its resolution 66/266, requested the Secretary-General to provide information in his next performance report on the interaction of the Global Service Centre with other United Nations entities. Cooperation with other agencies has been expanded and strengthened through the provision of information and communications technology services and conference services in support of: the United Nations Office at Nairobi, the United Nations Office at Geneva, the United Nations Office at Vienna, OHCHR, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the Office of Information and Communications Technology of the Department of Management of the Secretariat, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Economic and Social

Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, the Economic Commission for Africa, the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, the International Criminal Court, the United Nations Office in Burundi, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Volunteers Programme, UNDP, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the World Trade Organization, the United Nations Assistance to the Khmer Rouge Trials, the United Nations Office for Project Services, the Special Court for Sierra Leone, the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, the United Nations University, the World Bank, the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, the Department for International Development of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, the African Union, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the International Labour Organization, the International Organization for Standardization, ICC, the Joint Inspection Unit and the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala.

D. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

Expected accomplishment: Increased efficiency and effectiveness of administrative, logistical, and information and communications technology support provided by UNLB in support of peacekeeping missions, other field operations and UNLB

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
1. Completion of a detailed examination of the processes and functions of three UNLB Services and the development of an implementation plan for the reprofiling of UNLB as a global service centre in line with the requirements of the global field support strategy	Achieved. UNLB strategy plan completed
2. Implementation of structural and organizational readjustments, which will further transition UNLB from a logistics base to a global service centre	Partially achieved. The engineering function was restructured. Supply and transport functions are in the process of consolidation during 2012/13
3. Communication to stakeholders of the roles and responsibilities of UNLB and its services	Achieved. Three town hall meetings and 12 coordination meetings were held, with the section chiefs communicating the information concerning the specific roles and responsibilities for each section in relation to the reprofiling of the Base and related responsibilities. In addition, 29 teleconferences were held at UNLB with peacekeeping missions to discuss the technical and administrative support that the Global Service Centre is able to provide on specific projects

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Logistics Service		
Four town hall meetings and twelve service/section chief meetings to ensure the communication of information to stakeholders concerning the specific roles and responsibilities of each section	3	Town hall meetings were held
	12	Coordination meetings were held with the section chiefs of the Logistics Service
Five standard operating procedures promulgated to staff	No	The output has been partially achieved owing to the different restructuring phases of the Logistics Service. Standard operating procedures are currently in progress and expected to be completed and implemented by June 2013 for the following: the Programme Management Unit; the Central Maintenance and Repair Section; the Central Warehouse and Distribution Section; the Codification Unit; the Reception and Inspection Unit; the Material Handling Unit; the Property Control Inventory Unit; and the Geospatial Information System Centre
Monitoring and tracking of 750 United Nations aircraft deployed for strategic airlifts comprising out-of-mission area and inter-mission air movements to ensure that flights are utilized according to the Secretariat's concept of global fleet utilization and fleet optimization	355	Commercially contracted aircraft involved with strategic airlift were monitored and tracked. The lower output was due to the reduction in the strategic fleet by the Air Transport Section and to the closure of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad
Monitoring and tracking of 3,500 strategic flights engaged in out-of-mission area and inter-mission air movements to centralize the control and monitoring of aircraft globally to enhance cost efficiencies; provision of support to search and rescue	7,689	Air movements were monitored and tracked. There was no requirement for search and rescue support
Provision of aeronautical guidance, meteorological assistance and overflight and landing clearances to 18 strategic air operations	19	Air operations were assisted (including diplomatic clearances)
Provision of ground handling support services for 15 United Nations mission airlifts and 15 WFP airlifts operating to and from the airport at UNLB	Yes	Ground handling support services were provided for 11 WFP airlifts Ground handling support services were provided for only 2 United Nations mission airlifts because of the restriction of United Nations operations through Brindisi to emergency operations in UNMISS only
Develop airfield and air terminal plans and related rehabilitation projects in field missions, within the policies and guidelines issued by Headquarters, to ensure that the airfield infrastructure in missions allows for safe air operations	No	Functions remained in Headquarters

Production of high-resolution satellite images and topographic maps of priority deployment areas including 80 to 100 topographic map sheets for UNAMID and MONUSCO, 1 hydrogeological study for MINURSO, an extraction of elevation contour lines around Mogadishu airport for UNSOA, and production of an equivalent amount of geospatial data for UNAMID and MONUSCO	Yes	120 topographic line maps were produced and sent to field missions (89 for UNAMID and 31 for MONUSCO) MINURSO ground water exploration project: all three phases of the project (desk study, field survey and modelling) were completed. Drilling at the first recommended site was completed and water was found
Implementation of the first two of four phases of the global United Nations GIS architecture, in particular the geospatial data repository and the data visualization components, with the overall goal of building a GIS system which will be supported by the existing information technology infrastructure and be accessible from any United Nations network	No	Testing of two-way replica of geodatabases was carried out between UNLB and two field missions (UNAMID and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)) in February 2012. Results indicated the need for standardization of geodatabase structures and data dictionaries Implementation of global United Nations Earth geovisualization: over 1.2 terabytes of high resolution satellite imagery ingested and available for visualization through the United Nations Earth enterprise system
Introduction of centralized warehousing and merging inventory management and technical support resources to achieve synergy and economies of scale	Yes	The concept of centralized warehousing and merging of inventory management and technical support resources was introduced and, subsequently, proposed and approved for implementation during 2012/13
Production of engineering designs, international standards and specifications for general construction, engineering equipment and associated materials to field missions and international organizations, including the African Union	Yes	The Engineering Standardization and Design Centre revised and modified two design packages for UNSOA, UNAMI and the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe: – One scope of work for engineering equipment (atmospheric water generators); – Typical 20' ISO container modification; – 100-man county police station; – 200-man camp, layout plan; – Level I clinic for a 200-man camp; – Logistic Base service package (1,000-man camp) for UNSOA; – Containerized building made of 20' modified sea containers (2 prototypes) for the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe
Guidance on planning and design development before the commencement of construction projects	Yes	Design and implementation of headquarters expansion for the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA)

		Prepared design, bill of quantities, scope of work of specialized security shelter for living accommodations and transport workshop for UNAMI
		Participated and provided expert advice in the assessment of former MINURCAT construction projects (police stations/posts) for the Détachement intégré de sécurité in Chad
		Design of a 1,000-man camp and a 300-man logistics base for UNSOA
		Supported UNSMIL engineering with the development of 27 statements of requirements and technical evaluations, participation in the local committee on contracts meetings and preparation of drawings of Mission headquarters
		Regional Service Centre at Entebbe: reviews in relation to the sequence of implementation of different components, development of the master office space allocation plan, preparation of statements of requirements for design of horizontal and vertical infrastructures and statements of requirements for regional systems contracts
Provision of international standards and standardized design packages, including drawings, scope of works, bills of quantities, technical specifications and relevant technical publications	Yes	The online engineering database has been continuously updated with standardized design packages and technical publications. The online library has been updated by uploading American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standards, British Standards and International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) standards; the uploading of International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standards is in progress. Missions are connected and new users have been connected in accordance with submitted requests
Delivery of training courses, including 15 surface transport courses on technical, operational and managerial skills; 2 logistics courses focused on supply chain management, warehousing, receipt and inspection, distribution and international commercial terms; 4 GIS courses focused on geospatial data, terrain mapping, high-resolution satellite images and topographic maps; 2 engineering courses focused on alternate energy sources, modularization, waste and water management; and 2 occupational work safety campaigns held to inform UNLB staff of best practices in the workplace	11	Surface transport courses
	2	Logistics courses focused on supply chain management
	3	GIS courses
	2	Engineering courses
		No work safety campaigns were held. Work safety issues were addressed within activities related to the restructuring of the Logistics Service and in the introduction of the centralized warehouse and maintenance concept.

Operation, testing, inspection, maintenance and repair of 137 vehicles in the UNLB operational vehicle fleet and 9 generators	137	UNLB vehicles
	8	UNLB generators
Receipt, inspection, testing, preservation, storage and maintenance of strategic deployment stocks and United Nations reserve stocks	Yes	241 assets were received in strategic deployment stocks. 73 assets were received in United Nations reserve stocks
		Inspection, testing, preservation, storage and maintenance of 3,436 strategic deployment stocks assets and 345 United Nations reserve assets
Communications and Information Technology Service		
Support and maintenance of 81 E1 inter-mission voice lines, 52 commercial integrated services digital network E1 voice lines, 12 leased lines and 5 high-speed Internet links	81	E1 inter-mission voice lines
	52	Commercial integrated services digital network E1 voice lines
	12	Leased lines
	1	High-speed Internet link
		A high-speed Internet link is being provided by the United Nations Support Base in Valencia and therefore only 1 Internet service provider is needed at UNLB. The 3 remaining Internet service providers have been dismissed by the missions
Maintenance and operation of 73 switches, 6 firewalls, 7 firewall system modules, 73 servers, 26 routers, 9 network analyser modules, 9 intrusion detection system modules, 2 content switching modules, 2 cache engines, 6 netscalers and 47 appliance accelerator and command managers	88	Switches
	6	Firewalls
	7	Firewall system modules
	81	Servers
	38	Routers
	10	Network analyser modules
	10	Intrusion detection system modules
	2	Content switching modules
	2	Cache engines
	6	Netscalers
	47	Appliance accelerator and command managers
Hosting, maintenance and service desk support for 60 centrally hosted applications (asset management, financial and procurement systems, field support suite, web mailboxes, websites and Lotus Notes replications) for all field missions and United Nations Headquarters	Yes	99.98 per cent uptime for hosting, maintenance and help desk support services to: 600 Lotus Notes e-mail accounts, 1,100 group mail boxes, 30 test mail boxes, 154 non-mail applications and databases, 13 SharePoint sites, 21 websites, and 201 accounts and 47 groups on the UNSMIL server

Storage for production data and mail database for disaster recovery and business continuity purposes (1,000 terabyte data-storage capacity) for global operations	1,200	Terabytes of data storage capacity
Satellite communication services and remote support for a satellite network consisting of: 38 regional earth station hubs, 384 satellite terminals (very small aperture terminal), 457 inter-mission and mission-to-hub satellite links using 4 satellites and 13 transponders plus staging and preparation of satellite communication stocks	38	Regional earth station hubs
	359	Satellite terminals
	465	Inter-mission and mission-to-hub satellite links using 4 satellites
	13	Transponders plus staging and preparation of strategic deployment stocks communication stocks
Technical specifications and evaluations conducted for equipment purchases and administration of 27 local system contracts for information and communications technology services and equipment	31	Communications and Information Technology Service local system contracts have been managed by the Administrative Support Office for information and communications technology services and equipment
Base Support Service		
Provision of management and administrative support to an average of 351 civilian personnel	361	Civilian personnel were provided with management and administrative support
Completion of reference checks for up to 1,250 internal and external candidates for peace operations positions	1,372	Reference checks were completed
Coordination and provision of administrative and logistical support for the delivery of 227 training courses and conferences	235	Training courses and conferences with 3,419 participants were coordinated and supported
Provision of medical services to UNLB personnel and United Nations trainees, medical briefings to 300 newly recruited civilian staff attending predeployment training, and 10 training sessions on sexually transmitted infections and HIV for UNLB personnel	3,646	Medical visits/services
	21	Medical briefing sessions for 379 newly recruited staff attending civilian predeployment training
	9	Training sessions on HIV and sexually transmitted infections for UNLB personnel
Maintenance and operation of UNLB communications systems, including 105 digital enhanced cordless telecommunications handheld transceivers, 667 desk phones and three Cisco call managers	105	Digital enhanced cordless telecommunications handheld transceivers
	698	Desk phones
	3	Cisco call managers

Maintenance and operation of UNLB information technology infrastructure comprising 58 switches, 3 firewalls, 61 servers, 142 Cisco network devices and 2 high-end data-storage systems for data recovery and business continuity	69	Switches
	3	Firewalls
	81	Servers
	2	Cisco Blade firewalls
	152	Cisco network devices
	4	High-end data-storage systems
Storage for production data and mail database for disaster recovery and business continuity purposes (10 terabyte data-storage capacity) for local campus operations	Yes	51.7 terabytes allocated for production data, 600 gigabytes allocated for mail and 22.7 terabytes for disaster recovery
Maintenance and operation of UNLB information technology equipment comprising of 632 desktop computers, 149 laptop computers, 64 printers, 8 plotters, 41 digital senders and 2 tape libraries	707	Desktop computers. The higher output is due to the requirement for additional computers for the additional laboratories and trainer room
	134	Laptop computers
	79	Printers
	7	Plotters
	46	Digital senders
	2	Tape libraries
Maintenance of 53 hard-wall buildings (48,728 m^2), 15 additional buildings in the engine revision workshop area (5,240 m^2), 13 soft-wall structures (7,215 m^2), 111 prefabricated container units and 343,028 m^2 of open area in Brindisi, as well as 138,008 m^2 of roads and parking areas in Brindisi, through the management of 35 service contracts, including 14 building maintenance services contracts, 7 ground maintenance services contracts, 10 blanket purchase agreements and 4 utility contracts	Yes	Maintenance of 53 buildings, 13 soft-wall structures, 111 prefabricated containers and 343,028 m^2 of open area, including green, asphalted and concrete areas, roads and parking areas, through the management of 35 service contracts, including 14 building maintenance, 7 ground maintenance and 4 utility contracts
Office of the Director		
Provision of security services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week in Brindisi and Valencia.	Yes	Security services provided on a 24/7 basis for both sites
Provision of contract management services	Yes	Six videoconferences to establish communications structure with mission contract management sections/focal points

		A 5-day inaugural contract management conference was organized, bringing together 20 field and Headquarters participants
		Four contract management policy review workshops were held during the conference
		Field contract management communities of practice were set up to foster information and knowledge exchange
Support and oversee the activities of the Regional Aviation Safety Office, including the coordination of 9 aviation safety assessment visits and 2 carrier survey visits	10	Assessment visits; carrier survey visits remained a Headquarters responsibility
Development of a planning function, including the production of 12 reports on risk analysis and 4 reports on the implementation of the UNLB budget and utilization of resources	12	Consolidated monthly Global Service Centre activity reports submitted to the Under-Secretary-General
	12	Monthly reports on the Global Service Centre budget implementation
Processing of 1,300 educational grant claims	594	Education grant claims processed. The lower output was due to the fact that the Education Grant Processing Unit was established in UNLB only in January 2012
Review and recommendation of 1,500 candidates for Field Central Review Board clearance, review of 800 Field Central Review Board cases	12,193	Candidates were recommended for clearance by the Field Central Review Board. The higher output is due to the increased number of candidates recommended for placement on the roster
	372	Field Central Review Board cases were reviewed

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012.)

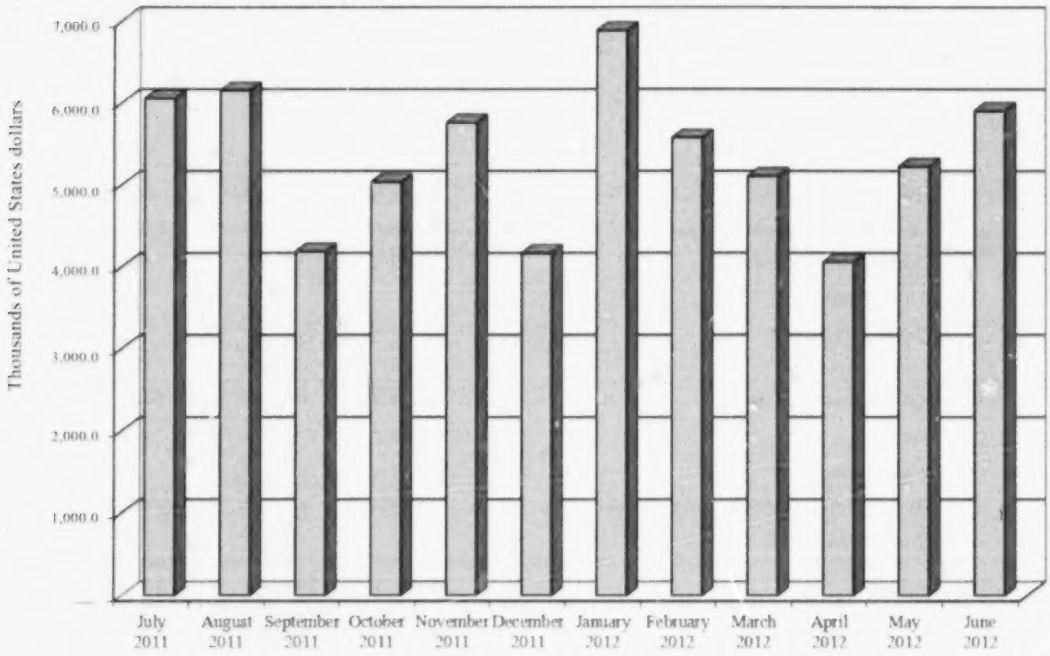
			Variance	
	Apportionment	*Expenditure*	*Amount*	*Percentage*
Category	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3)=(1)-(2)*	*(4)=(3)÷(1)*
Civilian personnel				
International staff	18 667.3	18 784.5	(117.2)	(0.6)
National staff	20 834.5	19 729.7	1 104.8	5.3
United Nations Volunteers	–	–	–	–
General temporary assistance	976.0	897.2	78.8	8.1
Subtotal	**40 477.8**	**39 411.4**	**1 066.4**	**2.6**
Operational costs				
Government-provided personnel	–	–	–	–
Civilian electoral observers	–	–	–	–
Consultants	672.1	672.6	(0.5)	(0.1)
Official travel	1 242.6	1 118.6	124.0	10.0
Facilities and infrastructure	8 457.5	6 919.8	1 537.7	18.2
Ground transportation	609.0	568.2	40.8	6.7
Air transportation	–	–	–	–
Naval transportation	–	–	–	–
Communications	7 508.2	7 431.0	77.2	1.0
Information technology	7 833.4	6 680.5	1 152.9	14.7
Medical	340.1	265.5	74.6	21.9
Special equipment	–	–	–	–
Other supplies, services and equipment	1 371.8	1 185.6	186.2	13.6
Quick-impact projects	–	–	–	–
Subtotal	**28 034.7**	**24 841.8**	**3 192.9**	**11.4**
Gross requirements	**68 512.5**	**64 253.2**	**4 259.3**	**6.2**
Staff assessment income	6 249.9	5 889.0	360.9	5.8
Net requirements	**62 262.6**	**58 364.2**	**3 898.4**	**6.3**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
Total requirements	**68 512.5**	**64 253.2**	**4 259.3**	**6.2**

B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Appropriation		
Group	*Original distribution*	*Redeployment*	*Revised distribution*
II. Civilian personnel	40 477.8	(120.0)	40 357.8
III. Operational costs	28 034.7	120.0	28 154.7
Total	**68 512.5**	–	**68 512.5**
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			0.2%

C. Monthly expenditure pattern



21. The high level of expenditure at the beginning of the period was attributable to the obligation of funds towards recurring expenditures as well as other existing contracts. The increase in expenditure in January 2012 was attributable to the obligation of additional funds following the completion of some procurement processes started at the beginning of the financial period.

D. Other income and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Amount*
Interest income	827.4
Other/miscellaneous income	965.4
Prior-period adjustments	(6.7)
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	529.7
Total	**2 315.8**

E. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Actual value*
Memorandum of understanding[a]	6 002.5
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	
Total	**6 002.5**

[a] inclusive of office buildings, workshops, warehouse structures and open spaces from the Government of Italy ($3,311,600) and office buildings from the Government of Spain ($2,690,900).

IV. Analysis of variances[1]

	Variance	
International staff	($117.2)	(0.6%)

22. The additional requirements were mainly attributable to higher common staff costs resulting principally from travel on appointment and assignment grant related to newly recruited international staff. The higher requirements were partially offset by a reduction in staff assessment charges owing to a decrease in staff assessment rates effective 1 January 2012.

	Variance	
National staff	$1,104.8	5.3%

23. The lower requirements were attributable to the lower-than-budgeted actual common staff costs. The budgeted common staff costs rate was 40 per cent, as compared to the actual common staff costs rate of 30 per cent.

	Variance	
General temporary assistance	$78.8	8.1%

24. The lower requirements were attributable to a higher actual vacancy rate of 19.9 per cent, as compared to the budgeted rate of 9 per cent for national general temporary assistance staff. The lower requirements were partially offset by retroactive payments (from 2008 onward) made to one international staff member subsequent to a post reclassification from the FS-5 level to the FS-6 level.

	Variance	
Official travel	$124.0	10.0%

25. The lower requirements were attributable to reduced requirements for official travel of the Standing Police Capacity and the Justice and Corrections Standing Capacity owing to the deployment of staff to UNMISS and UNPOS, during the second half of the 2011/12 period.

	Variance	
Facilities and infrastructure	$1,537.7	18.2%

26. The lower requirements were mainly attributable to: savings generated by the non-replacement of assets, the useful economic life of which was extended; lower acquisition costs for office furniture; lower electricity usage owing to the implementation of energy savings initiatives and lower heating fuel consumption because of favourable weather conditions; the postponement of some renovation projects in anticipation of higher costs for construction services and delays in the completion of the dynamic uninterruptible power supply project owing to lengthy procurement procedures. The lower requirements were partially offset by higher requirements for the acquisition of an additional closed circuit television system for

[1] Resource variance amounts are expressed in thousands of United States dollars. Analysis is provided for variances of at least plus or minus 5 per cent or $100,000.

the new facilities built in UNLB and higher refurbishment and maintenance requirements in preparation for the arrival of additional staff as a consequence of the transfer of functions from Headquarters to UNLB.

	Variance	
Ground transportation	$40.8	6.7%

27. The reduced requirements were attributable principally to lower fuel consumption as a result of the increased usage of electric vehicles within the Logistics Base and to reduced requirements for transportation services owing to a lower number of training and official visits.

	Variance	
Communications	$77.2	1.0%

28. The reduced requirements were attributable to lower-than-forecasted costs for repair and maintenance services for major communications equipment and to lower requirements for voice and data traffic owing to the usage of the least expensive routing for fixed telephone, a reduced usage of long distance and overseas calls and the positive impact of the appreciation of the United States dollar compared to the euro. The lower requirements were partially offset by additional requirements for the acquisition of high-capacity voice and videoconferencing equipment to respond to the increased demand for video teleconference services by field missions and other stakeholders.

	Variance	
Information technology	$1,152.9	14.7%

29. The reduced requirements were mainly attributable to the non-acquisition of information technology equipment in connection to the postponed dynamic uninterruptible power supply project and to lower requirements for spare-parts owing to sufficient existing stock holdings.

	Variance	
Medical	$74.6	21.9%

30. The lower requirements were mainly attributable to lower expenditure for inventory management fees as a result of the lower level of strategic deployment stocks of medical items held in Germany.

	Variance	
Other supplies, services and equipment	$186.2	13.6%

31. The lower requirements were attributable to reduced costs for freight and related services owing to favourable offers received from vendors following a new bidding exercise and to lower charges for road maintenance works carried out on UNLB premises by the Italian Air Force in accordance with the memorandum of understanding. The lower requirements were partially offset by higher expenditure for printing and reproduction owing to an increase in cost for the production of building and laminated signs, training manuals, booklets and posters.

V. Resource performance: strategic deployment stocks

Financial resources

32. The total value of funding allotted for strategic deployment stocks for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012 amounted to $113.3 million, and included the $65.6 million rolled over from the prior-period fund balance and $47.7 million representing the replenishment value of strategic deployment stocks shipped to peacekeeping and special political missions. In addition, equipment in the amount of $8.6 million was shipped to UNSMIS and will be replenished when the General Assembly decides on the appropriation for the Mission.

33. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 66/266, $50 million from the strategic deployment stocks are applied to the resources required for the United Nations Logistics Base for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013 and the amount of $40.5 million from the current performance period has been rolled over into the 2012/13 fund balance. The funds and movement of stocks generated from the replenishment of strategic deployment stocks are shown in the tables below.

Replenishment of strategic deployment stocks issued

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012.)

Receiving operation	*Amount*
Peacekeeping operations	
African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur	1 746.38
United Nations Disengagement Observer Force	960.92
United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon	655.44
United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei	1 939.73
United Nations Logistics Base	330.90
United Nations Mission in South Sudan	3 323.04
United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire	4 929.85
United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	41.64
United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus	14.85
United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti	738.47
United Nations Support Mission in Libya	7 175.97
United Nations Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia	23 999.58
Subtotal	**45 856.8**
Political and peacebuilding missions and other recipients	
International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals	106.43
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	265.26
United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq	431.05
United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau	14.95
United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone	130.15
United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic	1.44
United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan	159.09

Receiving operation	*Amount*
United Nations Office for West Africa	472.85
United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia	4.86
United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa	135.74
United Nations Truce Supervision Organization	126.97
Subtotal	**1 848.8**
Total replenishment value of stocks issued to missions in the period	**47 705.6**

Movement of funds for strategic deployment stocks and category of expenditure

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012.)

Movement	*Amount*
Rollover of fund balance from 2010/11	65 597.1
Value of replenished stocks issued to missions in 2011/12	47 705.6
Total value	**113 302.7**
Amount applied to resources required for UNLB in 2012/13 in accordance with General Assembly resolution 66/266	50 000.0
Rollover of fund balance to 2012/13	40 534.1
Expenditure in 2011/12	22 834.6
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	(66.0)
Total value	**113 302.7**
Category of expenditure	
Facilities and infrastructure	6 334.7
Ground transportation	13 667.0
Communications	475.8
Information technology	2 022.9
Medical	334.2
Total expenditure for the period	**22 834.6**

VI. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

34. **The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, are:**

(a) **To decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of $4,259,300 with respect to the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012;**

(b) **To decide on the treatment of other income/adjustments for the period ended 30 June 2012 amounting to $2,315,800 from interest income ($827,400), other/miscellaneous income ($965,400), prior-period adjustments ($6,700) and cancellation of prior-period obligations ($529,700).**